

Established Februar

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening. Vol. XXXV. No. 5104. 號五十月一十年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAB, 8, Clement's Lune. Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. Gondon & Goron, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4. Old Jewry, R.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall

PARIS AND EUROPE:-LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:--ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GOEDON & GOTOB, Mel-

bourns and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :-- Bran & Black, San Fran-

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS :- SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. Heinszen & Co., Manila.

CHINA; - Macao, Mesers A. A. DE MELLO Sicatoro, CAMPBELL & Co. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-FORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-W. H. Forses, Esq. Deputy Chairman-Hon. W. KESWICK. E. R. Belilios, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS H. L. DALRYMPLE, F. D. SABSOON, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq. A. Molves, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON. BANKERS. - London and County

HONGKONG,

INTEREST ALLOWED. N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. ,, 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities,

Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

> T. JACKSON. Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1; Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS :-For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent; ;; 2 per cent. ,, H. H. NELSON,

Manager. Hongkong, May 81, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

DECOGNISED by the International CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000. Reserve Fund...... £800,000, our Firm.

HEAD OFFICE-14, RUE BEEGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: Bourbon, SAN FRANCISCO. LONDON. MARSEILLES, BONBAY, Hongkong, CALCUTTA, BANKOW, SHANGBAI, FOOCHOW. NANTES,

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Oredits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, . Manuger, Shanghai. Houghong, May 20, 1879.

Banks,

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,500,100. DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

may be learnt on application. GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-

TRALIA, AND CHINA. CAPITAL,....£800,000.

RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000. Bankers. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS,

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. 5 per cent.

ATATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£933,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL £465,250. RESERVE FUND...... £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE: -- 39A, THEEADNEEDLY STEERT, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:-

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the and every description of Banking and daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum. R. H. SANDEMAN,

Manager,

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr JOHN MAC-GREGOR to Sign our Firm. GREGOR to Sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by Lammert, Atkinson & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

COMMISSION AGENT. All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.C. Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN

REISS & Co., Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Hongkong, Cctober 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

TROM the 1sr of October, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at bis new DENTAL ROOMS. No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL. Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. DECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,

Agents. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

Current Accounts kept on Terms which CIGNOR CAGLI has the honour to announce that he will give a GRAND OPENING CONCERT, As an Introduction to the OPERA SEASON,

EVENING. Saturday, Nov. 15th.

TUESDAY EVENING,

the 18th INSTANT, FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THE GRAND OPERA "Il Trovatore,"

WITH CHORUS. See Programme.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle,.....\$3. Family Tickets to admit three,.....\$7. Stalle, \$2. Back Seats,\$1.

Doors Open at 8.30; Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs KELLY and WALSE'S, where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Hongkong, November 15, 1879. HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE First CONCERT of the SEASON will be given in Sr. Andrew's Hall on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, at 9 p.m., in aid of the Fund for the RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF THE BRI-TISH SOLDIERS who fell in the Zulu War. Tickets may be obtained from Messra LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after

Monday, the 17th Inst. W. WHEKLER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, November 10, 1879. no24

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

O BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUC-TION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,-THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz :- Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PRE-MISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIT-

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House,

Hongkong. Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

intimations.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR HOMI FOLKS.

Just Published.

DY the TIEN-SHIH CHAI, Photo-lithographed facsimiles of Chinese Picture Books, all prettily bound in Silk Covers in native style, with brief translations in English.

Agriculture, Illustrated...... Imperial Precepts, Illustrated. ,, Hung Such, Sketches by the Father of the Present Minis-

ter to Russia..... Panorama of Peking and Celebrations of the Emperor Kang-hi's Birthday

KELLY & WALSH, The Bund, Shanghai, 30th Oct., 1879. no19

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

B. SPRATT & Co. have lately VY - added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the Dook are :- 460 Fest, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 241 Et Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, Cotober 4, 1879.

intimations .

TREASURY BILLS.

I lars current in this Colony, weighing 7.1.7, in exchange for BILLS, drawn at 10 18th inst., will have immediate despatch for days' sight, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be RE-CEIVED by the TREASURER until 12, Noon, MONDAY, the 17th Instant.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount required, and the Amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be issued for sums below £1,000. The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to "The Treasurer," and

endorsed "Tenders for Treasury Bills." The right to accept, or reject, any or all the Tenders is reserved. J. MUSKETT, Captain,

Treasurer. Treasury Office, Commissariat Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 13th Nov., 1879. nol6

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THO-ROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the BEST of the 20th Instant. LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDEBS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply Pic-Nic Parties and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very Reasonable Terms. THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE

RE-LAID. English and American

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN. WINES AND SPIRITS

BILLIARD TABLES.

ORIENTAL HOTEL J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor. Hougkong, November 5, 1879

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

JEWELLERS. -NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. 48, Queen's Road Central. Rongkong, October 20, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

TR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAL during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st December. Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSO. CIATION.

NOTIOE

TN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED. tayable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions, By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

SAILORS' HOME.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

> Shipping. Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. Captain Assorr, will be despatched for the above Ports The Steamahlp

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, November 14, 1979.

Shipping.

Steamers.

日二初月十年卯己

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO. The Steamship " MERIONETHSHIRE,

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Hongkong, November 14, 1879.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

the above Ports.

FOR LONDON VIA SAIGON. The Steamship DAVIES, Commander, expected bere on or about the 17th Instant, has room for about 500 tons Tea. She will call at Saigon for a part Cargo.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship Capt. J. KIREPATRICK, will be despatched on or about

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. Hongkong, November 4, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo_and Passengers at through

rates for HANKOW and Ports on. the YANGTSZED The Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS," Captain W. WHITE, will be despatched on or about the

21st Instant, For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, November 12, 1879. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Company's Steamship "ACHILLES," Capt. C. Anderson, will be despatched on or about the 1st Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Sailing Vessels.

Hongkong, November 12, 1879

FOR LONDON. The A 1 Danish Bark " FLENSBORG," JACOBSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOUEL & Co. Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "QUEEN OF INDIA," CARY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA ILOILO. The A 1 American Bark "MIRIAM,"

Capt. PARKER, will load here obtained. for the above Ports, and will Option be despatched on or about 15th Instant. For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Snip:
"EMERALD ISLE,"
STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and The A 1 American Ship! will be despatched on or about 1st Decem-

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship CROSBY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and "OITY OF BOSTON," will be despatched on or about 20th December.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879,

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping,

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Brig

Captain BIET, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Dalk
"MAGELLAN,"
STERNBERG, Master, will load The A 1 German Bark here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark The A 1 British Bark
"CL 4RO BABUYAN,"
Polson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hougkong, November 3, 1879. FOR ILOILO.

The A 1 American Bark "MIRIAM," PARKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 15th Instant,

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The Al British Bark
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
ANGEAR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 25, 1879. FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark

"HANS,"

VOGEL & Co.

LE MOULT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, September 25, 1879. Cottoes to Consignees

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE. MONSIGNEES of Cargo Indus, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being

landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowne, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consigness, before Noon To-DAY, the 14th Inst., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the Undersigned.

to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, November 14, 1879.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FRI-

DAY, the 21st Inst. at Noon, will be subject

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE. THE S.S. Glenfalloch baving arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goodswith the exception of Opium-are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from

the Wharves or Boats delivery may be Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m To-DAY. Cargo remaining undelivered after the

18th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, November 11, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"NIIGATA MARU," FROM

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods

from alongside. Cargo Impeding the discharge or remaining on board after WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MALL S. S. Co., 6. Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 10, 1879,

For Sale. MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

STORES, drc. Ex "OCEANIO," "LORD OF THE ISLES," And Other Late Arrivals.

following FIRST-CLASS

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls. Good-Cooking BUTTER in Kega. Pine Apple CHEESE. Limburg CHEESE. Sap Sage OHEESE.

Prime Gilroy CHEESE. Fine Eastern HAMS. Fine Eastern BACON. Prime Smoked SALMON. Smoked HERRINGS. Boston MACKEREL.

SALMON BELLIES. Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs. Pickled OX-TONGUES. Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.

SAUERKRAUT in Kegs. Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES. "Ne Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS. HICKORY NUTS. PECAN NUTS. BRAZIL NUTS. PEA NUTS. COMB HONEY in Frames. Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY. BEOUGHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE. LUNCH TONGUE. Compressed HAM. L. McNeil & Libby's Compressed

L. Moneil & Libby's Corned BEEF. L. Moneil & Liney's Compressed TONGUE. Green TURTLE, 11b. and 21b. tins. Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET. Assorted Devilled MEATS. Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES. BISCUITS. TER CRACKERS.

> WAFER BISCUITS per Pound. OATMEAL in Casks. Fresh CORNMEAL Cracked WBEAT. BUCK WHEAT. RYE FLOUR.

> > HOMINY.

CUTTING'S Assorted JELLIES in Glass CUTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.

QUEEN'S OLIVES. Pickled LIMES. Stuffed PEPPERS. ASPARAGUS.

Asst. Corned VEGETABLES. Assorted PICKLES. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS. Split PEAS.

Mess' PORK and BEEF. Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S HOUSEHOLD STORES.

Mulsow's Assorted German SAUSAGES. Do. VEGETABLES. Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS' Celebrated Family STORES. Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES. Truffled SAUSAGES. Cambridge SAUSAGES. Bologna SAUSAGES. Pork SAUSAGES. SAVELOYS. SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce), HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES. Kippered HERRINGS. BLOATERS. HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS!

B00K311

BOOKS!!

The Latest and most Popular NOVELS, By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS. DICTIONARIES,

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress of India"

TOBACCOS.

Specially Selected CIGARS. Cavite CHEROOTS. Princessa OHEROOTS. Cavite CIGARS. Princessa CIGARS. Aroceros CIGARS.

Vegueros CIGARS. Choice No. 8 Meisig CHEROOTS. Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.

Breech leading Central Fire FOWLING Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog"

REVOLVERS. SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS. COLT'S DEBINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

CARTRIDGES, &c., &c. Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE. DEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the T) ASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON AND SAUNDERS. GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by E. & J. Burke, in Casks of 4 dez.Quarts. 8 doz. Pints.

> Apply to EP. CHASTEL, Bank Buildings.

Hazzking, November 10, 1879. . . no17

FOR SALE.

TULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. in Quarts and l'inte. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

HONG LISTS.

Hougkong, May 26, 1879.

Circular, large sheet. HE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Mames of all the most important Companies, Institutions

Colony. Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50

and Mercantile Houses in the

per dosen. At the "Chian Bati Office.

FOR SALE. THÉOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts......\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints......\$18 ,, MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

NOW READY. CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co's SODA Svo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,

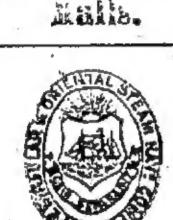
Ph.D. Tübingen. CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYS- Price: FIVE DOLLARS, OF Two DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Mesers Lang, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Mesres KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai, Hougkong, March 1, 1878

> WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.)

TITASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. - I'rice, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-

TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship KASHGAR, Captain E. J. BAKER, Will leave this on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MolVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

ecidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company. TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND 'ASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

REEL HEIM MOILORMEOD MI OKNTRAL

INION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatchel for San Francisco via Yokohana, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at

3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PAROEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; ralue of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAR-SAGE TIOKETS. Consular Involces to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-

toms, San Francisco. For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent. Hongkong, October 24, 1879.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL. . .. TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

YIWO cents a character for the first 100 elaracters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail In all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Salgon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent, When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been aiready established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each:

To, Lot.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

TO BE LET. ROUND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE LOT No. 65, Praya, Wanformerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st Decem-

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, November 13, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST. S IX ROOMS, upon Bonham and Robinson Roads. Gas, Water, ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE

and TENNIS LAWN. Apply to SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central. .

TO LET.

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For Rates of Premiums, forms of pronosals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867,

Intimations.

NOTIOE. THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 字日報 (Wah Tsze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

> CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE. YN Reference to the above, the Under-L signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr Leong Yook Chun, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM, Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL. TROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DATLY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-

ever, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum, The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable

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Hongkong, Septemter 26, 1879

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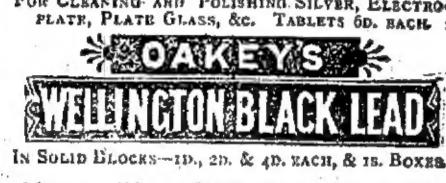
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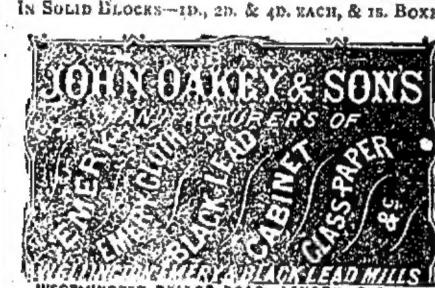


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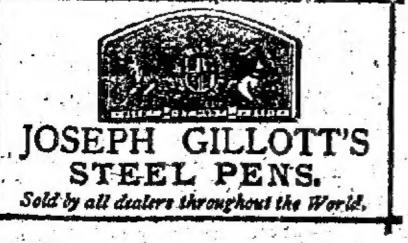
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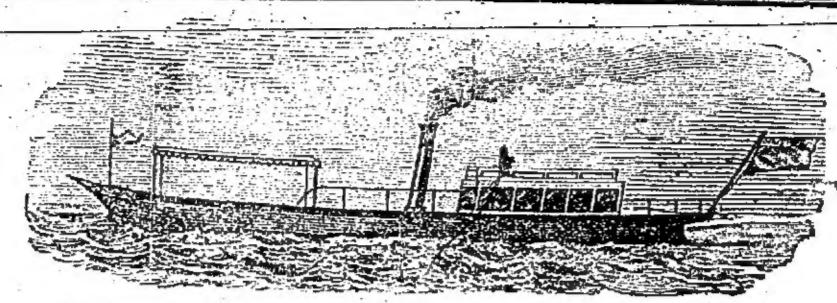


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Nov. 28th; 1876 days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy. -Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER. Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

Proprietor, TEOMAS KEATING, London. REWARD AND CAUTION .- Whereas fraud. ulen: imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me; on conviction of the

offender a liberal reward will be paid. 31mch80

DIMMEL'S CHOI'E PERFUMERY It Iblang- blang, Jockey Club, and other pertumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide oclebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Scaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Arcmatic (Zonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

R gistered trade mark-an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Rege t Street, and 24, Cornbill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 31m; 79

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

CHLORODYNE (Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

GENUINE. CAUTION .- Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story or the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. - See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exten-

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profesalon to be the most wonderful and valuable

remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases-

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar

rhose, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery. CH ORDENE effectually cuts short all

diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

attacks of ericepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spisms. CHLORODYNE is the only pallistive in neuraleta, rheumatism, goul, cancer, tooth-

ache, meningiris, &c. PETRICIS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Eight Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.-

See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :- "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lawe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec mber 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis BEOWNE'S CBLOFODYNE Was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera - So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, August I, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered! CAUTION .- None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNF" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT 88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, Sold in bottles at is. 11d., 2a, 9d., 4s, 6d., and line

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents

in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History-Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cus, toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my upon which contributions are especially duty to inform you of the immense sale I invited is incorporated with each number, have for your Worm Tablets, which I may Original contributions in Chinese, Latins justly say is enormous, and in every case French, German, Spanish, Italian or Porgives the greatest satisfaction. I have now tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour. in stock two bottles containing the Round | are made to present a resume in each Worms brought me during the last few number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great. attention is also paid to the Review

department. Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in band. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August. 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two. essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the heview. Address China Review, Hongkong. -- Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :- " This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. Thepresent publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular zervices, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the lieview by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays. are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intend-

form a aubstantial octavo magazine, THE CHINESE MAIL.

ed to appear every two months, and will

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guarantseing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this descripe tion-conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial

News and Advertisements. Subscription orders for either of the shove may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN. Chine Mai Offen

GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY & VICINITY.

GREAT BANKRUPT

SALE OF DRAPERY.

WING to the great depression in Scotland caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, the well-known firm of Messrs DARCY, MACDONALD, and STEWART, of Glasgow and Manchester, being bankrupt, Messrs McDermott, Cass & Co., Official Assignees, are now disposing of by Private Sale a large portion of the STOCK belonging to the late firm, consisting of :--

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS, ENGLISH MELTONS, BEAVERS,

Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots, French Cloths, Cashmeres, &c.

THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED A LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, WELSH FLANNEL, LADIES' KID BOOTS AND SLIPPERS, To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the Public, at the following

LOW PRICES, viz.:-1,570 Bales of English Prints, which will be offered from 6 cents per yard. 6 cents per yard. 1,990 Bales of English Calicos, which will be offered from 850 Bales of Welsh Flannel, which will be offered from 50 cents per pair. 800 Trunks Kid SLIPPERS..... 10 cents per yard. 150,000 Yards English Ticking 10 cents per yard. 1,020 Bales REGATTA SHIRTING

N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of FRENCH and PAISLEY SHAWLS of the LATEST DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES, which will be offered at a Great Sacrifice; also a large lot of FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS; also, IRISH POPLIN DRESS PATTERNS, manufactured by the celebrated PRIM BROTHERS, of Dublin.

800,000 REMNANTS OF ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS, IN BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, AND OTHER COLOURS. Meltons, Beavers, Tweeds, Chevints, Cassimeres, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit

Private Families, at consideraby BELOW MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

N.B.—The Assignees have engaged the services of Twenty Salesmen, who will and Skipworth, Sevs. Juen Zuetzen, Lui offer for inspection and sale portions of the above Goods and from the low prices at | Yang Fu, and Za Len Lean; from Port which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. One Price | Said, Mr Statopulo. charged, from which No ABITEMENT will be made.

ADDRESS 44, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Opposite Messrs. Birley and Co.'s. BUCHANAN PEARSON & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

MR HEINRICH EBELL retired from our firm on the 22nd August last,

and his INTEREST land RESPONSIBILITY

TUR Business will in future be carried

TON & Co. Mr LOUIS JEIDELL is

NOW READY.

THENG SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF

E. J. EITEL. One Volume. Svo. Price.

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Terms of Advertising, same as in Dally

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14, Three Brothers, British barque,

367, Khalcke, Quinhon Nov. 4, Salt,-E-

Nov. 15, Chinkiang, British steamer, 799,

Nov. 15, Conquest, British steamer, 318,

DEPARTURES.

15, Niigata Maru, for Yokohama, do.

15, Venice for Singapore, Penang, and

15, Suez, for Singapore, Penang, and

tow 14, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

and Hoihow 18, General.-E-SHUN.

Nov. 15, Avg, for Marseilles, &c.

15, Tanais, for Yokohama.

15. Chinking, for Canton.

15, Benledi, for London, &c.

15, Amoy, for Shanghai,

15, Emuy, for Amoy and Manila.

departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Hangkong, July 31, 1373.

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Commercial Summary.

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NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.

on under the firm or style of HER.

HERTON, EBELL & CO.

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therein CEASED from that date.

Holhow, November 15th, 1879.

authorized to sign the firm's name.

Holhow, Pakhol and Haiphong,

November 15th, 1879.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE," Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, November 15, 1879.

> FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. TALBOT, will be de-

spatched for the above Por on MONDAY, the 17th last., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 15, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 18th November, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,-An Invoice of English made STA-TIONERY, comprising: Foolscap and Notepaper, Envelopes of assorted sizes, etc., etc.

case 320 bottles Magenta Dye. case Magenta Dye in tins. case Blue Dye in tins.

An Invoice of Fancy Mounted Glass Trays, Jewel Stands, Scent Bottles, Toilet Sets, Jewel Caskets, Ink Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, etc., etc.

case 30 pieces Union Flannel. All Wool Fancy Flannel Striped and Checked, Black and Blue Serge, Tweeds, Buckskins, Meltons, Cloth, Woollen Mits, Woollen Scarves, etc., etc.

1 bale Rigging Leather. I bale Pump Leather. 6 rolls Leather Belting, assorted sizes 3 sheets India Rubber, 1/16 inch. 1 sheet 7/5 inch.

8 cases French Butter, in 1-lb. Tins. 2 cases American do., in 2-lb. Tins. Morton's Stores, Hams, Loaf Sugar, Preserves.

150 pairs 7-lb Green Blankets. 20 drums Hubbuck's Turpentine. Hubbuck's White Zinc and White

Lead. 100 doz. White Turkish Towels. Huckabuck Towels, Gilt Buttons, Windsor Soap, Candles, Brandy, Whis-

ky, etc. And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctionser.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Aleither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any F. Klphick, Haiphong Nov. 4, Pakhoi 11, Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the tollowing Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican, - Vogel & Co.

PAUL MARIE, French barque, Capt. F. Gaillard .- Carlowitz & Co.

OBERON, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. EBENEZER, British barkentine, Captain

J. Milne-Melchers & Co. PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.-

Melchera & Co. ZEPHYB, British barque, Captain John

Cornford,—Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.

CLEARED. Yottung, for Swatow. Hans, for Hamburg. Kiungchow, for Holhow. Ella Beatrice, for Iloilo.

Alva, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Conquest, from Haiphong, &c., Capt.

Cantin, and 78 Chinese. Per chinkiang, from Shanghai via Swatow, 4 Luropeans deck, and 130 Chinese. DEPARTED.

Per Ava, for Saigon, Mr Nicolas Jean, and 16 Chinese; for Singapore, Lieut. J. Thompson; for Madras, Mr F. Cave Thomas; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Schonfield, Mesers H. Playfair, Dantremer, Villemer, and Sotomeyer .- From Shanghai: for Marseilles, Mrs John Nevius, Mossrs Clement Lucas, J. Richards, John Gettens, H. Herzberg, E. Voigt, G. Buhle, A. S. little, W. B. Chalmers, W. G. Markham, G. C. Wilson, O. R. Barnes, and Capt. D. Stehr.-From Yokohama: for Saigon, Mesars Vasnier, Levasseur, and Hemart; for Suez, Mr Bolmida; for Marseilles, Measrs zakowski, and Faengler. Per Tanais, for Yokohama: from Mar-

seilles, Mesers Brosschen, Oppert, Yatake, 15 cents per yard. Collins and son, Woodisord, Doderlein, -Kataura, and Schaal; from Batavia, Mr de Montandin ; from Saigon, Messrs Cautellier and Stephant and 7 companions. Per Niigata Maru, for Yokohama, &c.

Mr Skipworth, 9 Chinese, and 2 Japanese. Per Venice, for Singapore, &c., Mr Dundas and Japanese servant, and 300 Chinesa.

Per Emuy, for Amoy, 58 Chinese, and 5 Seamen.

TO DUPART.

Per Amazone, for Shanghai : from Hongkong, Mr G. Portier; from Marseilles, Mrs Taylor, Mrs Dyer, Mrs Haas, Messrs Walsh

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque Three Brothers re-Leaving Quinhon had fresh gale from Northward with thick cloudy weather, on the 9th and 10th inst. blowing very hard from N.W., afterwards strong monsoon to port. In Quinhon : German barque Tek-lee, and Siamese barque Taiwatt.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports Left Shanghai at 8 a.m. on the 11th inst., had light monsoon to Chapel Island, thence to Swatow calms. Arrived at Swatow at 7 a.m. on the 14th, and left at 5 p.m. same day.' Arrived in Hongkong at 9 a.m. on the 15th, had fresh monsoon and high sea. The British steamer Conquest reports

Left Haiphong on the 4th inst., and had strong N. N. E. and N. E. winds and heavy sea to port, Vessels left in port, S. S. Haeshin and barque Marquis of Argyll. Left Pakhoi on the 11th, and had fine weather with light N.E. winds throughout, Left Hoihow on the 13th, first part of the passage strong N.E. wind and high sea, ship laboring very heavily, latter part wind and sea moderating, fine weather throughout. Passed S. S. Hainan going into Pakhol.

The Dutch barque Vesta reports: On the 6th inst. spoke the Auguste Reiniers from Japan bound to Whampoa.

CARGO.

Per S. S. Ava, sailed 15th November :-For Continent, 811 bales bilk, 327 bales Waste Silk, 110 bales Cocoons, 8 cases Silks, 461 cases Silk-worms' Eggs, and 218 pkgs. Suudries. - For London, 1,062 bales Silk. 19 bales Waste Silk, 6 cases Silks, 2,393 pkgs. and 3,245 half chests Tea, 100 flasks Quicksilver, and 325 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:-

For HOLHOW AND PAKHOL .-Per Kiungchow, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 16th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW .-Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 17th inst.

For BANGKOK .-Per Rajanattiunuhar, at 5 p.m., or Monday, the 17th inst.

FIGHIS Mail Summary is compiled from MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET. the Daily China Mail, is published ne British Contract Packet Kashgar twice a month on the morning of the will be despatched on SATURDAY English Mail's departure, and is a rethe 22nd lust., with Malls to and cord of each fortnight's current history through the United Kingdom and of events in China and Japan, con-Europe vid Brindisi or Southampton; tributed in original reports and collated to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, from the journals published at the various Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, I.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius. Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (pestage paid 56 cents.) 312 per annum (postage

Malta, and Gibraltar.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-

he French Contract Packet Tjemnah will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th Instant, with Mails to an through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Naples; to Salgon, Straits Settlements, Savavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (vià Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension. The usual bours will be observed in closing the Mails, do. .

HOURS OF CLOSING

S. M. Orr, Shanghai Nov. 11, and Swa-THE CONTRACT MAILS. The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets :--

Day before departure,-Nov. 15, Vesta, Dutch barque, 417, C. C. 5 P.M. -Money Order Office closes; Post Ruige, Newchwang and Chefoo Nov. 6, Office closes except the Night Box. Beans and Vermicelli.—SIEMSSEN & Co. which remains open all night.

> Day of departure,-7 C.M. -- Post Office opens. 10 A.M. -- Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and

patterns ceases. 11 a. M. - Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.-Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until 11.80 A.M. - when the Post Office Oxoges entiraly.

11.40 a.m.-Late Letters may be posted on Loard the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORE !!

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :-S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. - The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 5.45. Roly Communion

on the first Sunday in the month. Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the

Union Church.-Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, Roy. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH. - Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 P.M., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M. All seats free. Morning-Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 A.M. ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH .- Rev.

Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :-- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE, -Service in the German language, by Pastor F., Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Sr. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.-In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock,

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

Noon. - Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

Tenders Close. Noon.-Tenders for Treasury Bills received by the Treasurer.

Meetings. 9 p.m.—Meeting of Persaverance Lodge

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 18:--Daylight.-Kwangtung leaves for Coast Noon,-General Weekly Sale by Mr G.

R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms. Goods per Glenfalloch undelivered after this date subject to rent. 9 p.m. - Operatic Performance. Fulday, November 21 :--

Goods per Amazone undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing

SATURDAY, November 22:-Noon .- English Mail leaves for Porte of Call and Europe. Monday, November 24:-9 p.m.—Choral Society in St. Andrew's

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841.

大 A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

> MEDICINES. MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct an

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876. The publication of this issue commerced at 8.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879:

LOCAL AND GENERAL. The next English Mail may be expected here to-morrow by the P. & O. steamer light. Thibet, which left Singapore on Sunday

at 5 p.m. he next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst., by the O. & O. steamer Belgic, which left Ban Francisco on the 25th ult.

THE Legislative Council announced in our last night's paper for Monday next is post-

THE next Criminal Sessions will be opened on Tuesday, the 18th; the only serious cases will be the respective charges against M'Dougal and T. Ide Bowler.

It is spoken of as likely that Mr Bailey, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, will go home at an early date, in consequence of the official action recently taken regarding the working of the Consulate here in years gone by. Congress meets on the first Monday of December (i.e., the 1st). General Stahel has, we learn, sent on his report to Washington.

Ir is now well known that the disbursement of the money for the reconstruction of the Praya is engaging the serious attention of the Government. In arriving at a just decision in this matter it ought not to be forgotten that the successful completion of the structure in the central districts was not owing to any particular energy on the part of the contractors, but more to the fortunate absence of any destructive typhoon...

supreme direction of affairs, it will become necessary to appoint an officer of some standing to this post; and it has been mooted, we believe, to select a military manfor the duty. If, as is most likely, the responsibility of the drill rests upon the second in command, this suggestion has its advantages, and the Sikh portion of the Police would doubtless rejoice over the emphasis it would give, if carried out, to the military character of the force. If, however, this idea should become an accomplished fact, it will set at rest the question as to how far a subordinate officer of the force may rise. The rank of Chief Inspector, now held by Mr Horspool, will be a limit—and we do not say it is an unfair limit-to the

WE publish elsewhere what, we think, may well be regarded as a fair statement of the Domestic Servitude Question, which recently excited so much discussion in this Colony. As we have previously said, pending instructions from home, it is of little use prolonging the mere discussion of antagonis- Zulu and. He made a point of visiting the tic views. But there is no apology necessary for presenting to our readers the views of "Humanitas"-an impartial "outsider, if we may take the liberty of calling himas they embody a very sensible proposal touching the remedy to be provided. His observations upon the immoral trade in females also deserve some attention in high defect in the regulations affecting the transmission of the class of females specially referred to.

ambition of deserving members.

Some movement was made a short time since to make arrangements for sorting the in-THE American ship Mary Whitridge, Capt. ward French mails, in the same way as Cutter, now on the voyage from New York now done with the mails brought on by the English packets. There can be no two opinions as to the convenience of the arrangement in the case of the heavy English mails; but if we look at the short time generally taken in sorting the French mail be overhauled at Mare Island, and may be in the Post Office, it seems to us that would be hardly worth the trouble and expense to depute sorters to travel by the Messageries boats. Take as an instance the mail that arrived yesterday: it was ready for delivery an hour and a half after the mails were landed, and, if we mistake not, the sorting has been done in even shorter time. It may be remembered also that many difficulties, besides that of expense, arrived at San Francisco on the 30th presented themselves, when the subject was | September, fifty-two days from Hongkong, first mooted two or three years ago; and we have every reason to believe that these have not been, and are not likely to be, removed. The French Post-Office is not an easilymoved machine. All things considered, we are rather of opinion that the change is not worth the trouble and expense necessary to

accomplish it. THE "off day" of the Shanghai meeting was favoured by splendid weather. few ladies graced the Grand Stand with their presence, and the attendance of members of the sterner sex in the enclosure was pretty nearly equal to that of the regular days of the meeting, but the heavy fringe of natives along the rails in the Bubbling Well Road, noticeable on the first three days of last week, was considerably thinned. The following are the results :-

Half-mile Race-Mr Chonfleur's grey

The Wild Surf Cup, value Tls. 100, for Griffins who had run and not won a race at this meeting, 3 mile, -Mr Alvy's grey Day-

The Strathavon Cup, one mile, value Tla. 100, Mr Choufleur's grey Flick and Mr Molloy's dun Expectation, passed the winning post neck and neck, and a dead heat was declared. -Time-2ms. 12secs. The Mafoo's Race, -Mr Ten Brocck's

grey Wild Gift. The Jolly Friar's Cup, -value \$100, -Mr Ten Broeck's grey Wild Rake, The Great Northern Ste-ple-chase fell

through, only Mr Craven's Vanguard enter-The Mafco's Champion race, Mr Fernando's chestnut Red Robin. Oldster's Sweepstakes also

through. This ends the Shanghai meeting, which has on the whole been a most successful one, that great element of outdoor sport, the weather, having been most suitable.

WE have received by the Franch mail from Messrs William Blackwood and Sons, "The Life of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak," written from his personal papers and correspondence, by Spencer St. John, F.R.G.S., formerly Secretary to the Rajah, late H. M. Consul General in Borneo, now H. M. Minister-Resident to the Republic of Peru, and already known to the reading public by his admirable "Life in the Forests of the Far East." The author only now, eleven years after the death of the Rajah. is able to fulfil the promise he made to him to write his life in Borneo. Long and wearisome illness, as well as continued active service in tropical countries, are his very sufficient excuses for this delay. The story of the Rajah's life is an oft-told tale, WE understand that Mr C. V. Oresgh goes great and good man would fain hear again. that an Acting Deputy Superintendent of his book; he considers him to have been and vote against its continuance, and thus

Police will be required during his absence. | "one of the noblest and best of men." We As of course a deputy ought to be a person anticipate a treat in the perusal of the who could upon an emergency assume the volume, to which we shall refer again shortly. Meantime we may give the following paragraph from the preface, possessing as it does a local interest :---

One of the Rajah's oldest friends, Mr Hugh Low, promised to write me a chapter giving an account of the Court of Borneo as he found it in 1846, and another as he left that same Court in 1876, after thirty years of arduous and almost continuous service there; but a sudden summons to return to the East, to take up his new appointment as H.M. Resident in Perak, has deprived me of this important addition of my book. I hope, however, to be able to include it later on, should the public call for a second edition of this biography. .

WITH reference to our Edinburgh correspondent's remarks in his letter of Sept. 25th, published in last Saturday's paper, concerning the "Friendly Zulus," the following from the World shows the accuracy of his suspicion that the whole exhibition was a fraud :---

Father O'Hara, a Marist father, who has been a missionary for more than twenty years in South Africa, and is thoroughly acquainted with the different dialects spoken there, is now in London, where he is organising an Irish colony to sattle in so called Zulus who are now performing at the Aquarium, and, after some difficulty on the part of the manager, held a long conversation with them at one of their recoptions at St. James's Hall. He declares that not a single man of them is either a native of Zululand, or even a proficient in the Zulu dialect. They are all natives of South Africa, and some of them come from the Transvasl; but there is not a single subject of Cetewayo amongst them, and quarters, exposing, as they do, an apparent | they are no more Zulus than Cornishmen are Highlanders.

> THE steamer Hankwang, which arrived at Shanghai on the 10th, reports meeting the Chinese gunboats Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, and Theta, off Chefoo.

> to Shanghai, says the Alta California, has travelled, while in command of her present captain (since 1867), 239,238 miles. THE U. S. ship Monongahela is coming over from Japan, having on board a number of prisoners from the fleet. She will

looked for the latter part of this month. -Alta, October 2. H. B. M. ship Opal arrived at Pitcairn's Island in a passage of 37 days from San Francisco. This ship carried the organ that the Queen of England presented to the Islande s, and it will be gratifying to many of our readers to know that it ar-

rived safely. THE British bark Colwyn, Captain Bulman, She was chartered prior to arrival to load wheat for Great Britain. This vessel took the prize at the Paris Exposition for the

finest model on exhibition. In accordance with an order received from the U. S. Navy Department, announcing the death of Roar Admiral Charles Boarman, minute guns were fired by the Richmond at Shanghai on the morning of the 10th, and the flags on that vessel and on the other men-of-war in harbour were lowered to half-mast. There being no American gunboat in these waters at present the event was in no way marked here

THE following strange story appears in the papers to hand by the French Mail:-

or known.

A young lady, well-dressed, and apparently of good breeding, giving her name as Geraldine Nina Douglas, presented herself at the house of the Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas, vicar at St. Paul's, Worcester, a day or two ago, under the following circumstances. She stated that she was aged sixteen, and the daughter of Capt. Douglas, who sailed for China last January, leaving her in charge of an aunt, Mrs Newhouse, of Denmark Street, Brighton, who kept a good establishment, with carriages and horses. That her aunt sent away the furniture, and out he 8th inst. took her maid to Paddington Station, and sent her thence to Worcester, with directions to go to Worcester, paying her fare there, first class, and directing her to wait at the station at Worcester until she (the aunt) followed by the next train. No one, however, met her at Worcester, and she found her way to the Rev. Mr Douglas-as the rev. gentleman says "perhaps drawn by the name." The young lady also gave the name of certain people in Scotland, to whom she said she was related, but letters sent to the addresses given have been returned by the Post Office. The address of Mr Lanchester, at Brighton, was also given as a person known to the family, and Mr Douglas having written to him-received a reply that he knows nothing of her. Mr Douglas, however, says that notwithstanding these failures he is satisfied she is fully persuaded in her own mind of the correctness of her statements, and she is still living with his family.

A correspondent of the Alta California writes thus on the Chinese question, rather sensibly as it strikes us:-

nnanimity, "No Chinese immigration!" now practically declaring that the Chinese shall stay. What an enigma is human character and conduct | There are now in this city about 25,000 Chinese engaged in almost every description of labour. You will find them as house servants in not less than 7,000 families; as clerks and assistants in banks, insurance companies and mercantile establishments to the number of 4,500; and all other employments to the number of about 12,000. Now, those who are constantly employing Chinese labour but one that an admirer of the life of a in city and country, and by that act declaring emphatically that they approve of Chinese labour and, of course, desire its conhome on leave a few months hence, and Mr St. John is in love with the subject of tinuance in city and State, go to the polls

The vote recently polled in this State will doubtless declare, with extraordinary The same people who have just by their ballot thus declared, have been and are

exhibit their hypocrisy. All men know that | The Penal Code corresponds to Statute Law, will depend entirely upon our own action. facts demonstrate, that the people do not want the Chinese to go.

CRICKET.

OVER THIRTY O. UNDER THIRTY.

is incontrovertible, and so "Our Boys" is paid and the purchaser has the parental Peak. The poor fellow had fallen from one knocked the stuff—no the interior, out of anthority transferred into his hands. P. ac- of the yards of his vessel, and, being by the mail is Sept. 9th :the old men to-day. The veterans were tically, it is more akin to an apprenticeship, abandoned by his comrades, contrived to doing very well before tiffin, Hynes having or still more to a system which prevails keep affoat for about eight hours until he put together a goodly score; but on the sometimes in the West of "binding out" was providentially rescued by a passing arrival of Travers he speedily made a boys and girls to serve for their victuals and fishing boat. He was brought up to l'agoda change and by some extraordinarily good cothes until they are of a certain age. The Anchorage, and lodged at Her Majesty's interesting details of Cetywayo's manner bowling-finished off the remainder, the service is for a limited time, the girls are Vice-Consulate for a few days, whence he and behaviour while travelling with the total being 114. Friend, Dunman and looked on as part of the family, and their was, we understand, forwarded to Hong- escort from Ulundi to Port Durnford. Clarke hit the bowling all over the field, position as wives is not affected by the fact kong. and at sunset the telegraph showed 166 for of their having been bound to service. "Under Thirty."

OVER THIRTY. W. Hynes b Travers 42 R. S. Digby o Travers b Clarke 11 H. de C. Forbes b Travers W. H. F. Darby o Clarke b Travers.... H. E. Wodehouse b Clarke S. M. Munro e and b Travers...... E. G. Moberly o Dunman b Clarke A. Coxon b Travers McEwen b Dunman..... W. de Russett b Dunman R. J. Blackwell not out Byes 8, leg byes 1, wides 6, no balls 2, 17

The following were the wickets down in this innings:—I for 58; 2 for 61; 3 for 64 4 for 65; 5 for 66; 6 for 85; 7 for 88; 8 for 102; 9 for 105; 10 for 114. UNDER THIRTY.

L. B. Friend b Moberly R. F. Noel Clarke not out W. Dunman c Hynes b Darby 53 grow up. A. R. Travers to go in H. Taylor b Moberly H. Matchett not out..... H. M. Murphy to go in J. S. Nazer to go in..... J. A. L. Coker to go in J. A. Bennett to go in O. S. Drummond to go in Byes 2, Wides 1

1 for 117; 2 for 159; 3 for 165.

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE IN CHINA.

Liberty is considered as a boon in all lands, and yet all lands have placed restrictions on it. In the West it has been and is esteemed a blessing next to that of equivalent to an apprenticeship where the anent the "Infant Navy" in the home life itself. Under the influence of Christianity and of the free spirit of our ancestors individualism has reached the highest development, so that the individual has become the unit of society. Practically, however, many limitations are placed on the freedom of the individual. A parent has as it can in ordinary Chinese Society. ed to be transmitted by the Siberian route, the control of the services and earnings of his child up to a certain age, and a master is entitled to the time and labor of his apprentice. Not only so, but a man may sign away his liberty and subject his personal comfort and his life itself to the disposal of prevent the traffic in women, they could being reserved until to day, when the case his superiors by enlisting in the army or navy, or the State may go further and submit the liberty of some of its subjects to the control or caprice of others by conscripting men. So the planter in Guiana may purchase a right to control the labor and freedom of a coolie for a term of years. In all these cases a man forfeits his personal | being sold to keep up the brothels of Sinfreedom for the time being to another, and gapore and California. is subjected to the power of another, which power generally claims the right of corpo- difficulty? I think it is to forbid the buy-

structed on the patriarchal basis. The fa- be filed in some Covernment office, and mily and not the individual is the unit. | anyone who attempts to take a pawned ser-The conventional lines restricting the free- | vant-girl out of the Colony without Govdom of the individual are drawn in diffe- ernment permission should be dealt with rent places from those in the West. The las a kidnapper. The presence and consent patria potestas is not limited theoretically of one or of both of the parents might also at any age. Females assume a position of be required whenever it is desired to transsubjection. Society is looked upon not so fer the pawn contract from one person to much as a field of grain, where each indivi- another. dual plant his an independent existence, as a tree, where some branches are dependent on others. in China to be excluded from the clan the, though not immediately involving any pecuniary loss, is looked upon as a most ignominious punishment. Males, with a few exceptions, are not separated from the family tree, their duty is to perpetuate the family name; with females however the case is different, the branch is to be grafted into another stock. At marrisge the girl ceases to be connected with her parents' family but enters that of her husband. Society is so constructed in China that she must be dependent, she must have a natural protector. It is utterly repugnant to Chinese notions to consider her as independent. A girl would not consider liberty a boon, she wants protection. She does not wish to be a client without a patron. To be turned loose on society without a home or a patron is a lot no decent Chinese girl would choose,

As girls are to be alienated from the family anyhow when they reach a marriageable age, poor parents who have too many haps the best way would be to insist that | twelve months ago had been among Masonic mouths to feed, often sell their services for | the sale be changed into a pawn contract, | Brethren, and as a most remarkable instance eight or ten years to a wealthy family. where the parents of the girl are accessible. of the cosmopolitan feeling of the Craft, he This is the Chinese system of Mui Tsai or | Though this would involve some hardship on | referred to a visit he paid with R. W. Bro. so-called "Slave girls." Families of the middle class often purchase girls in this it would be light compared with those in- an Lodge, where he saw assembled Hindoo, way with the intention of making them daughters-in-law when the sons grow up. These girls are not considered as slaves properly so-called. They are members of the family very much as Abraham's "household servanta" probably were. The family idea is not lost sight of, and it is not usual to transfer them to any other family until they are married, though this may be done.

What is the status of these servant girls? By what is it regulated? We must in pursuing a theoretical good we only he should also do-of the handsome manner remember that in China, as in England, produce a practical evil. there are practically two kinds of law.

the Chinese were induced to come here | while Custom has the force of Common Law. because their labour was demanded by the | According to the Penal Code parents are white population. They know, likewise, forbidden to sell their children and others that they remain here because white popu- to buy them under a penalty of 100 blows. by permission of the Canton Guild hold lation employ them. So long as they are But Custom allows it. This same custom, their Chrysanthemum how in the Canton employed they will remain, and when em which has all the force of a law, and is in Club House on Thursday next, the 18th ployment ceases they will depart. Their effect the unwritten law, regulates the instant. continuance here, or their departure hence, treatment of the servant girl. It is under-We need no congressional action to aid us domestic, that she shall not be sold for any for example, a party of Ningpo junkmen in the matter. We need neither bayonets, immoral purpose, that she shall not be re- were indulging in a quiet smoke-seated bullets nor Sand lot bluster to accomplish tained in service after a suitable husband over a couple of kegs of gunpowder on the purpose. The remedy is with our citi- can be obtained for her or she reaches board their vessel, off the Foreign Settlezens, and the truth is, as the foregoing 20 years of age. Any master or mistress ment, when their little tête a tête was rudely statute law were not brought to bear upon injured that their lives are despaired of.

The axiom that "Youth will be served" it is a limited slavery, insemuch as a price last week by some fishermen outside Sharp

bling the latter more than the former. This is the most common form of servitude among the Chinese, but there are other systems both more harsh and more mild. There is slavery properly so called, where men become hereditary slaves, the property 5 of their masters. These slaves are popularly known in Canton as 二分二 I Fan I, i.e. "2 2 candareens," or those who value toemselves so slightly as to throw themselves away. These "Two-penny" slaves are generally those who have been reduced to great straits by poverty or oppression and have sold themselves and their families to some wealthy man that they may have support and protection. Some are also the descendants of captives taken in war.

Boys are also bought from their parents to be trained as musicians and play-actors. 61 These are often very cruelly treated, but 47 like the Mui Tsai they are free when they

The mildest form of servitude, and one that cannot be called slavery, is that where a girl is pawned until she can be redeemed by her parents, (富 tong). this case the money received by the parents is less than when the girl is sold outright; issues, we now understand that the gunboat they have the right to redeem her at any time by refunding the money advanced, and as a matter of fact do generally redeem her when she becomes of a marriageable age, considered theoretically as a natural right, member of her father's family; it is Chinese inspirers of sensational paragraphs

apprentice's time can be bought out. To come to the practical question which has been raised in Hongkong. No doubt mercial world was tried in the German things are very different there from what | Consular Court on the 30th ultimo. The they are in a Chinese village or city. Men | litigation arose out of the refusal of a local from various parts of China are thrown firm, Messrs. Schönfeld & Co., to pay to together there; even the Chinese com- the Greut Northern Telegraph Company munity is not homogeneous. Public opi- the extra charages on certain telegrams nion cannot be brought to bear upon a man | which Messrs. Schönfeld & Co, had direct-Then the cervant-girls are far away from | and which, owing to an interruption of their parents and friends, and cannot be communication by that line, were subsetraced as in a village. Again, the tempta- quently; on the responsibility of the Great tions to sell girls for immoral purposes are Northern Telegraph Company's Agent at unusually strong and the chances of detection | Amoy, forwarded by the more expensive unusually small. Had the passenger-laws | Southern route, via Suez. The hearing been made on purpose to abet instead of to | terminated on Thursday last, judgment scarcely have afforded more practical pro- was decided in favor of the Telegraph tection to this immoral traffic, for a visiel Company. has only to carry less than 20 passengers and no investigation is permitted as to their character.

The evil is a great one, and even if the remedy causes some inconvenience, all respectable Chinese should be willing to put up with the inconvenience in order to prevent their own flesh and blood from

What is the best practical way out of the ing and selling of girls and restrict the con-In Oriental countries society is con- tracts to pawning. The contracts should

But what is to be done with the girls (said to be 8,000) who are now in servitude in Hongkong? This is without question a difficult problem. Whatever is done, a sudden manumission would be most impolitic. Not only would it be a wrong the the masters, but it would be an unmixed introduced by W. Bro. Thorne, R. W.D. evil to the girls themselves—an offence G.M. of the District Grand Lodge of against humanity and morality. What would become of the girls? Doubtless most of them would find their way to the brothels L berty would not be a real boon to them. They would be cut off from all protection and become the prey of the de-

Any arrangement by which they would be merely hired by the month would be futile, and would subject the girls to more ill-treatment than at present, for now selfinterest requires the master to treat his servant well, else he cannot recoup himself for the price paid for her by disposing of

her as a wife. While no arrangement would likely be thoroughly satisfactory to all parties, per- evenings he had spent since he left home the part of the owners of the servant-girls, Leigh, R. W. D.G. M. at Bombay, to the Aryvolved by emaccipation elsewhere. By Parsee, Mahomedan, and Ohristian Brethfixing a date after which all ho ding girls | ren, all working together in unison for the without such contract papers would be good of the cause, and that when the Lodge liable to arrest, and at the same time was closed all the members sat down to a taking such precautions as common sense banquet served in English style, and after would dictate to prevent these girls being | the toast of "The Queen and the Craft" sent away or disposed of in the Colony for the company rose en masse and sang the immoral purposes, the evil complained of National Anthem with great gusto. The might be removed to a great extent. It is sight astonished him greatly, and he sent a very necessary however to be careful lest full description of it to his own Lodge, as

HUMANITAS.

China. FOUUHOW.

(Herald Nov. 6th.) The Foochow Horticultural Society will

The Chinese are notoriously careless in stood that she is to be treated as a family regard to combustible material. Last week, violating these-well understood conditions, interrupted by the explosion of the gunwould be held up to repreach in a Chinese powder beneath them; and three of the village, even if the severer penalties of the men were, we regret to add, so seriously

A Malay sailor, one of the crew of the What then is the nature of this bondage Siamese barque Seaman's Bride, bound in which these girls are held? Technically, from Hongkong to Ningpo, was picked up

The first of the proposed series of fort- in his demeanour to all those forming his 3 wickets, a most decisive victory for So this bondage is at most a modified nightly assemblies at the Club took place escort, and one of the officers of it says he slavery, really standing between slavery last Friday evening, the 31st ultimo, and "the jolliest and most intelligent nigger and apprenticeship and practically resem- was pronounced on all sides to be an un- have ever seen." Cetywayo took grog in qualified success. The arrangements were the most approved style with his escort, excellent,-reflecting great credit on the and we may mention that on his late royal committee to whom the task of organising highness being shown a copy of the Graphic had been entrusted. Shortly after midnight in which there was a representation of the the company commenced to disperse; and, torture and examination of a French priafter the last fair guest had taken her soner (1) before him at Ulundi, he burst departure, the customery dances-a la into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. Our Spurgeon-ensued, bringing a very pleasant | readers can draw their own inference from entertainment to a termination at a little Cetywayo's merriment; certain it is that past 1 o'clock.

convey his heartfelt thanks to those as he gazed on the ghastly figure of the members of the community who have so supposed prisoner, and scrutinised the unliberally responded to his appeal on behalf | familiar lineaments of the personage pointed of the Nestorian Church in Kurdistan. Mr out as himself, his mirth broke forth snew. Sultan informs us, that the Christian Kurds are, as a class, wretchedly poor, owing to the oppressive exactions of Turkish taxgatherers and landowners, and that in his own particular district the people are entirely dependent upon extrhueous aid for both church and school requirementshence the reverend gentleman's present tour through the Far East. Mr Sultan leaves for Shanghai by the S. S. Europe

to morrow. With reference to the Mamoi Arsenal scandal, alluded to in our two previous captain in question was not flogged but merely threatened. All the other particulars of the case as recorded in our columns, are strictly correct; and we may for the money received from the expectant add, that the Provincial Government has husband is more than that for which she lost, through this egregious act of folly, was pawned. The employer in this case one of its best officers, and that the diacannot sell the girl as she is in no sense his | couragement given to the rest of the naval property, but he can pawn her to anyone | suaff by such acts of paternal authority are else; wherever found, however, the parents | beginning to bear fruit already, and will, can always claim her by refunding the | we trust, in due course of time, disprove amount agreed on in the original papers. and utterly confound the misleading state-The girl in this case never ceases to be a ments and underhand tactics of the Franco.

A case of some interest to the com-

A DISTINGUISHED FREE-MASON IN THE EAST.

It will doubtless be interesting to Freemasone to know that there is now travelling in the Far East a distinguished member of the Craft in the person of W. Bro. Captain Arthur B. Cook (32nd degree), P.G.S., Past Provincial Grand Registrar for Surrey, and Past Deputy Master of the Prince of Wales's Lodge-the Lodge which was founded by George IV., when Prince of Wales, and of which their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, and Sussex were successive Masters, and after the initiation into Masonry of the now Heir Apparent to the Throne, he became its head and still continues in that position. Bro. Cook was twice chosen Depu y Master by the Prince of Wales, and while in office he had the high privilege of assisting as Junior Warden at the initation of the. Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales himself conducting the ceremony.

Bro. Cook is now staying in Shanghai, on a tour round the world, and on Thursday evening he unexpectedly paid a visit to the Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 428, S.C., being and melancholy events, was yesterday the Ducby, and either the Irish Secretary-Northern China, who was accompanied by W. Bro. Kingsmill, D.G.J.W. They were received and welcomed by the R.W.M. Bro. T. Pemberton, and Past Masters C.M. Donaldson (30 degrees) and W. Birt, (80 degrees) who conducted them to seats on the dais; and fortunately there was a good attendance of members with two candidates for affiliation and two for initiation. At the conclusion of the business. the R.W.D.G.M. and his distinguished guest were thanked by W. Bro. Birt, P.M., for the honour their presence conferred upon the Lodge, and both of them suitably responded. W. Bro. Cook explained that some of the most pleasant in which he had been received by the

Breibren in China. W. Bro. Donaldson.

will also meet with an enthusiastic recep- and all disputes must be referred to him. | the difference in value, in trinsically between tion from the Masonic body.—N. C. D.

LATE NEWS FROM THE CAPE. We take the following from the Natal Witness of Sept. 16th. The latest Cape new

CETEWAYO'S MARCH TO PORT DURNFORD. We have been put in possession of some The late Zulu King was extremely affable even after the journal had been laid aside The Revd. George Sultan desires us to he begged to have another look at it, and

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

C INDITIONS OF THE CHIEFTAINSHIPS. The following is from the document signed by the chiefs at the late announcement of the terms of peace :--

1. To observe and respect whatever boundaries shall be assigned to his territory by the British Government, through the Resident of the Division in which his territory it so-of Sirayo's district. The reasons

is situated. military system, or the existence of any involve Natal in another Zulu war as soon military system, or organization whatsoever as possible, no better s ep could have been within his ter-itory, and to proclaim and choose, according to the good and ancient days of Chaka, pursuing them right across for bire.

of any description, and ammunition, from any part of inland or sea coast, and to confiscate all such goods, or arms, &c., as come in, fining the owners, or possessors of them, with heavy fine, or such other punishment as may be allowed,

4. Not to allow life to be taken on any protence without trial, before the Council of Chief Men, allowing fair and impartial defeace and examination of witnesses in the chiefs' presence, and further, not to permit of witchcraft, witch doctors, or

smelling out. 5. To surrender all fugitives demanded by the Brit sh Government, flying from the aws, and to revent them coming into Zululand, and, if in, to escort bimself and

his people to catch them. 6. Not to make war on any other chief without the sanction of the British Government, and in any unsettled dispute it must be settled by arbitration of the British Government, through the Resident of the

7. The succession to the Chieftainship to be decided by ancient laws and customs, and nomination of successors to be submitted for approval of G vernment.

8. - Not to sell or alienate land. 9. To permit all people now in the district to remain, upon recognition of his power, and any wishing to leave are to be allowed to do so.

10. In all cases of dispute in which British subjects are concerned, to appeal and abide by decision of British Resident, and, in other cases, not to punish until approved of by Resident.

II. In all cases not included in the above, or in any doubt or uncertainty, to govern and decide in accordance with ancient laws.

BIR GARNET'S MEETING WITH THE OHIEFS.

Ulundi, 2nd Sept. brought to a finale, when, in accordance, ship or the First Commissionership with instructions issued throughout Zulu- Works. land by is Excellency the High Commissioner, upwards of two hundred and fifty doughty chiefs assembled to receive the terms upon which peace would be concuded and the future government established. Some of them have been brought bel re the public in a very prominent manner of late, whilst others are comparatively unknown to the public. The chiefs mustered of Lords, being not disposed to take it. in the centre of Sir Garnet Wolseley's camp, near to the flagstoff, and the late prime minister took up his position in the Harcourt. centre of his countrymen. Nearly all the officers of each regiment attended by Sir Garnet's request, and formed up in half circular position at the upper end. Cetywayo's contemptuous enemies, the Native Dilke. O ntingent, were also present, and regarded the meeting with curiosity, which was occa- ville. sionally shown by their questioning looks and by other signs. At about four o'clock Sir Garnet emerged from his tent, situated | cett. at a short distance from the fligstaff, and was immediately greeted with loud shouts. apparently intended for "hurrahs," by the whole of the Zulus. Business was then commenced; Sir Garnet, with Mr John Shepatone, Brigadier-General Clarke, commanding the Flying Column, and John Duon, formed a small detached ferre. group, and behind them were Gen. Colley, who was keighted very recently, or Mr Mundella. Col. Brackenbury, and other members of the staff, including the private secretary of Bir Garnot Wolseley. Bir Garnet delivered

through Mr Shepstone, a speech in which

P.M., then proposed that W. Bro. Cook he reviewed the doings of Cetywayo from be affiliated as an konorary member his coronation by the British Government, of the Cosmopolitan Lodge, and the which, by a singular coincidence, occurred proposition having been seconded by W. six years ago from this date, lie said the Bro. Birt. P.M., was p t to the Brethren King was now a prisoner, after having incited been taken of a raragraph in the Hiogo by the R.W.M., Bro. Pemberton, and rebellion among the Zulus, and would never News had not a portion of the foreign press carried with acclamation. W. Bro. Cook's return to his native land again, he having of Yokohama reprinted it. The Shanghai. name was then entered on the register and failed to perform promises made at the time Mercury states that five sen silver pieces. he was duly obligated as an honorary of his coronation, and having made war are in full supply in that port, the value member. He again returned thanks for against the English Government and de- being twently-two pieces and twenty cash the reception accorded him, and said he feated in nearly all the later battles. The for one dollar, in the cash shops, and better took the honour just conferred upon him | country was now about to be divided among | rates for lorge q antities. The Hiogo News to be intended more for the Lodge he them, and he hoped-Cetywayo's fate would makes the following comment. ... Our conrepresented than for himself. We under- prove a warning to them to fulfil the pro- temporary is in error when he goes on to stand that W. Brc. Cook proceeds from mises which they would make and sign. An characterise the coin as bullion containing Shanghai to Japan, where doubtless he English resident would live amo get them, only about sixty per cent. of pure metal,

> to them from copies which are to be given not more than eighteen per cent." them as a guarantee of the English Govern- The small silver currency is admittedly ment, and titles to their land. Each chief a token coinage, and intended to be used then signed a copy, which was countersigned as such; but it nevertheless is said to posby two witnesses—who were of subordinate | sees a specie value of only 12 per cent. less rank-and by His Excellency the High than the silver yen. If the market, or Commissioner, and Mr Shepstone, who currency value of the coin is eighteen per interpreted it. John Dunn was appointed cent. discount the quantity of silver conone of the chiefs, and his territory will be | tained in it is only estimated at 728 instead somewhere near the border, if not on the of 800, the latter being the declared standactual border; one of the chiefs who was and fineness of the mint reports. If the appointed to a district, withdrew, and elected | mint statements are correct a shipment of to live under Cham, who will be mentioned subsidiary coins would yield a large profit as one of the chiefs. The successions to to those interested, for it is clear that 1,000 the chleftianships at the demise of the silver yen weighing 866.666 troy ounces. present chiefs, will be determined by the and 9.0 fine, contain no more pure silver British Government. The meeting after than 22,400 five seu pleces, weighing wards broke up. Thus ends the Zulu War 975.154 troy ounces and 800 fice. At the and the Government of the Zulu country. market rate, however, 23,600 five sen pleces The Headquarters advance to morrow to of proportionate weight and purity of silver Utrecht, and Clarke's column commence | can be obtained. their return to Natal, where they will break up; each post in this country will ing the susidiary coinage to be debased. be abolished very shortly.

> What the next move will be is the present | without foundation, but we may now ask subject for speculations, but it is not too how it comes to pass that silver subsidiary much to say that Sir Garnet Welseley's coins purporting to be of the same proporplan of the government of Zululand is tionate weight with the silver yen, and to universally condemned.

> Several notable names appear among the intrinsically worth not lower than 12 per list, petha a that of Lord Gifford deserv- cent. less than silver yen, are quoted for ing the first position it holds. 'he Mer- sale at 18 per cint. discount? Are the cury of yesterd y says that he is the bearer public deceived; are bankers and merchania of despatches announcing the conclusion of indifferent to their own advantages, or do peace in Zululand, and that this mission the coins in reality only contain 728 parts will entitle him to a douceur of \$ 00. It is instead of 800 of pure silver? a fortunate thing for this young man that he has so thorough a friend and patron as Sir Garnet Wolse:ey.

It will not escape observation that among the new arrangements in Zululand is included the appointment of the Basut , chief Hlubi to the governorship—if we may call which have led to this decision have not 2. Not to permit the existence of the Zulu | been explained. But if it were wished to taken. The Basutes who live under the make it a rule that all men shall be allowed | Berg are old enemies of the Zulus, whom to marry when they choose and as they the Zulus drove out of Zululand in the customs of his people, known and followed the Drakensberg, whence they only rein the days preceding the establishment by turned when the wave of Zulu invasion Chaka of the military system, and to allow had subsided. Can it be regarded as and encourage all men living within his likely that the Zaus will quietly accept territory to go and come freely for peace- as their chief the chief of a clan in ful purposes, and to work in Natal or the Natal who are of alien blood, and who Transvaal, or elsewhere, for themselves or have in former days felt the weight of the Zulu power? Here, It is plain, are 8. Not to import, or allow to be imported direct conditions of hostility established into his territory by any person, for any between Natal and Zululand, which may object whatsoever, firearms or other goods at any time be productive of the most serious consequences. And yet we are asked to believe that the Zulu question is

THE COMING CABINET.

In giving chickens of unhatched eggi the World says :-

The Cabul disasters have given fresh vigour, and with it fresh hopes, to the Opposition. The remaining months of the recess may retrieve the position for the Government, and the mishap may be condoned before the dissolution. But the last-named even is not every distant; and speculation is rife in many Liberal hear: as to the chances of those to be called to the front in the case of a plébiscite adverse to Lord Beaconsfield's fortunes.

The first question that arises is no turally (Taken at Mesers Fulconer & Co.'s Premises, that of the Prime Minister. Despite al that has been said, written, promised, and declaimed, it should not surprise any one if Mr Gladstone resumed his old post. The jealousy felt by Lord Granville of Lord Hartington is known to all his party; and whether in the House of Lords or Commons, Mr Gladstone would be an awkward auxili ry and subordinate to a nominal chief. Whatever his protestations or demeanour circumstacces may prove too strong for his shrinking nature; and when the time comes, his disinterestedness will probably yield to the gentle violence of . his

adherents. Assuming this choice to be made, the distribution of the Cabinet posts, however numerous, will give rise to an unusual se amble. Liberal Cabinets are necessarily larger than those of the Conservatives. Liberalism means diversity of opinion, and a Liberal Cabinet is unavoidably a mosaic. We may therefore safely calculate the strength of a future Cabinet at mxteen, the three additional offices being those of Vice-The war, which has been full of stirring | President for Education, the Chancellor of

> The Duke of Argyll would probably prefer the Colonies to India, and indeed the financial ciuties of an Indian Secretary make it desirable that the office should be allotted to the Lower House, The other guesses are :-

Foreign Office-Lord Kimbarley, or Lord Darby, Lord Granville leader of the House Lord Chancellor-Lord Selbourne. Secretary of State for India-Sir Wm.

Home Secretary-Sir Henry James. Secretary for War-Mr Geschen, or (if his views on the franchise question will not allow him to accept office) Sir Charles

President of the Council-Lord Gran-Privy Seal-Lord Cardwell. Chancellorship of the Duchy-Mr Faw-

"Ruler of the Queen's Navee"-Mr Postmaster-Mr Childers. Board of Works-Mr Rylands, (if he

does not accept the Under Secretaryship

Foreign affairs.) Vice Presidency of the Council-Mr Le-Board of Trade—Mr Jos Chamberlain, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant-The

O'Conor Don.

Hartington,

THE JAPANESE SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

(Gazette.) It is not likely any notice would have The conditions under which they accepted | the dollar coin and an equivalent sum in the Government proposals were translated the subsidiary coinage, being, we believe,

We were some time ago accused of declar-The accusation against us was entirely possess a standard fineness of 80) against The E.M.S. Roman is to leave to-day. 900 of the former, and to be, therefore,

Quotations.

	Boxsaona, November 15.	
OPTUM.	.—Ivas Patua, cash \$555 a 55	17
- 11	Old , cash, 580	
23	Old ,, cash, 580 New Benares, cash. 5974	
59	Old ,, cash, —	
. 11	Old ,, cash, —	è
2)	Allowance Taela,	
1	Old Malwa, credit, 760	1
	Allegance Tack, -	

Exchange. Bank, Wire,... Demand,

30 days' sight. 4 mouths' sight, ... Credits, 4 Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/11 India, Wire,... 2221 demand, Shanghai, demand, ... 723 80 days' sight, ... 733 Gold Leaf, 99t fine ... 27.05

Sovereigns, 5.26 Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 57 % prem. sellers. Union Ins. Society of O'ton, \$1,350, sales. China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350, sales. North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1.125. Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725. Chinese Lusurance Co., \$300, sales. H. K. Fire ins. Co., \$800, sellers. China Fire Ins. Co., \$215, sales. H. K. & W. Dock Co., 14 % prem. nominal. H.K. C. M. S.-boat Co., \$12 prem., sales, Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11 China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 97 Hongkong Gas Co., \$70 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66.

Temperature.

Obina Sugar Refining Co., \$156, buyers.

Chirese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.

1	Queen's Road.)	F 54 X +	
1	Hongkong, November	15.	
1	BAROMETER- 9 A.M	30.230	
	Do. 1 P.M	30.15	
	Do. 4 P.M		
	THERMOMETER-9 A.M	70	
	Dr. 1 P.M	73	
	De. 4 P.M		
	Dr. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	65	
	De. Do. 1 P.M.	66	
	Do. Do. 4 P. M.	·	
	Do, Maximum	78	
	Do. Minimum over night.	68	
		(4)	

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:-VESSELS TO ARRIVE,

AT HONGKONG,

Name. Left. May. Penarth 5. Alexander, 31, Newcastle, Antwerp Antwerp 28, Josehim Christine. Cardiff 27, Pym, Antwerp Cardiff 3, Undine, 8, Glenrosa, Antwerp Hamburg 16, Aurorita, Glasgow 19, Comus,

23. Belted Will, London Penarth 24, Primvoss, 24, Primus, Penarth 25, York Town, Penarth 28 John Nicholson, Cardiff Penarth

9, Eliz. Rickmers. 12. Papa, Hambu Cardiff 14, Hesperus, Cardiff 16. Minnie Carvill, 17, Coldstream, Antwerp Antwerp 18, Glandinorwig,

18. Bannau, Hamburg 13. Hecla. 13. Carmelita & Ida.

Penarih Cuxhaven 17. Livingstone. Cuxhaven 20 Lucia. London 25, Feronia, Hamburg 28, Merionethshire. London

LOADING FOR CHIMA AND JAPAN PORTS. At London. - Steamers via Sues Canal. Gleniffer. Breconsbire.

Gordon Castle. Glenorchy. Consolation. Flintsbire, Sailing Verise's Palestine. Corea Chancellor of the Exchequer-Lord Crossfield. Boyny,

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" arc distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword, Marling-pike," " Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to EDITOR, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week .- The successful names will also be published.

ANSWI	R TO ACROSTIC	No. IV.	
Anchor,		Seaman.	
A ·	Ananias	3	
N	Nuisance	E	
Č	Camellia	A	
H	Hum	M -	
	Olla (Podrida)	A	-
'n	7 3	N	

"Silenus" and "Jack and Jill." Unfortunately "Taeping" has taken the pains erase the correct answer to light No. 2; the remaining solutions were right.

We differ greatly, much as doctors do, You scarcely can decide 'twixt any two; You cannot weigh us, touch us, yet are we Subject with some of endless rivalry-This I will say, tho' 'tis but a suggestion The less aspiring one will solve the question.

Means to an end! really a great assistance Should you require it for a certain distance, Though not the same by any means, tis

To what's my first (of those it has a dozen), And yet it has not! This is most confusing And what is worse, 'tis not at all amusing. 'Tis taken in and out, and lifts its head, It's duty done, sinks quickly to it's bed.

The more I am smitten The better for thee; I sheltered your fathers And now you strike me.

Fair maid of story; beauteous golden haired Would that the sunshine of thy smile shared:

Royal thy lineage, in each act a queen A very 'Queen of Beauty' now, I ween.

Neglected oft times on the earth I lie, The prey of beasts that prowl, and birds - Yet can I boast descent from mighty sire Whose praises many a tuneful bard inspire.

Merrily, merrily round we go Hither and thither with pointed toe, Lads and their lasses onward glide Arms a-kimbo and hand in side.

Foe to the proud and haughty Pharisee, Foe to the subtle cunning Sadducee. On Syria's plains I held my strange belief Akin to Jew and Christian to be brief.

To write about me will I'm sure mislead, So common is my origin, I plead, You cannot do without me, that I know, Whilst men require to plant and reap and

"Come fill up the cup, Come fill up the can; Now, comrade, no heel tap And drink like a man: I am sure you'll excuse me, But if you desire To enjoy me and eat me, Then show me the fire.

Mystic in porphyry palace, 'Mid incense and priestly chant, The emblem of cruel passion A worship bloody and gaunt, Now wrapt in the shroud of ages Far from our mortal ken, Yet we trace in thy ancient story The faith of our fellow-men.

Leader of men! Nurtured before the time, Thy countrymen unworthy of thy fame, Love of thy brethren's liberty thy orime, Thy flowing life-blood Rome's eternal shame

Lest in the 'lock-up' thou should'st take thy share At all events be sure of what you take Or morning's sun will bring thee many an

In ancient days a woman felt disgrace Could she not gaze upon an infant's face; Should it so prove, the lady took to praying (Forgive me, gentle reader, what I'm saying)

And sure enough ere long: Oh! wondrous A smiling babe would come, it's parents treasure.

So felt our lucky Hero, now a sire Of gracious offspring as could man desire.

In London and Paris, Berlin and in Rome I stretch out my sinuous way. Wherever you travel, where'er you may

You'll find me as sure as the day. My name it is legion! My distance immense In fact, my sole limit (in size) is expense.

"I THINK," said a farmer, the other day, "I should make a good Parliament man, for I use their language. I received two bills the other day, with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table—the other to be read that day six months."

THE TRIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Wuchang correspondent of the N. O. Daily News gives the following interesting description of the Examinations lately held in the Province:-

The triennial examinations which have been held simultaneously throughout the the Shang dynasty it was supported on eighteen provinces are now over, and dis- pillars; and in the Chow dynasty it was appointed students, whose name is legion, suspended. have to console themselves with the hope of " better luck next time."

the five conditions essential to success, and good luck has the first place.

resting place for departed ancestors; fourth, good deeds done in secret; and fifth, study. The myriad luckless students who have failed this time will therefore comfort their essays or postry which were at fault, the Empire. but only the fates which were against them.

Of a candidate who died as he was enterng the Hall, it was currently reported that he must have been a sinner above all others and the avenging Nemesis had pursued him to the death lest he should attain

to higher honours. Several others died during the course of the examination, and, according to custom, their dead bodies were hoisted over the the questions from their own personal exwalls, from a superstitious idea that it perience. would be unlucky to carry the dead through the Dragon Gates. Were the Governor of the province himself to die in the discharge of his duties within the Hall, his remains would not be allowed to pass these gates, but would be carried out

through a hole in the back wall. The examinations lasted nine days, from the 8th day of the 8th Chinese month till the 16th, with an interval on the 10th and

13th days. The list of successful candidates was publisted on the night of the 22nd inst., or the 9th day of the 9th month. Groups of interested students and their friends were to be seen all day long discussing the probable names on the list. Soldiers were on guard from the Hall to the Provincial Treasurer's yamûn, where a cheap and most unsightly gallery, made of bare poles and straw matting, had been erected to receive the Roll of Fame.

Denser than ever became the crowds in the streets, and londer the hum of excitement, as the hour of midnight arrived when the guns were fired, and the scroll was unrolled before the eyes of the waiting multitude. Only sixty-one out of a total of about 12,000 competitors, have gained the degree of Chu jen, or M.A., while only nine others have obtained honourable mention. Previous to the Talping rebellion. Hupeh could only pass forty-eight men at the triennial examinations. The number was raised in consideration of vast sums of money subscribed to the impoverished Imperial Exchequer of that time, and rs a kind of bounty to the people for the heavy taxes imposed under the name of lekin, which then embraced not only merchandise, but property, income and poll taxes that have since been abolished.

Of the sixty-one names on the list, by far the largest proportion are men belonging tions according to individual taste, and to the departments of Wu-chang, Hwangdepartments of Hiang-yang, Ichang, and Yun-yung have failed to carry off even one degree; while the Manchoos, from Kingchow, who always send about 100 students,

have their allotted number of three degrees. The ages of the successful candidates range from nineteen, a lad who is 34th Wrangler, to fifty-three, the oldest, who is

14th on the list. The age of the Senior Wrangler is thirtyone, and he comes from the Kwang-chi district, where no doubt his success will be less attributed to superior scholarship than to the rebuilding of a pagoda and a temple to the God of Literature, which have lately much improved the Feng-suel of the

The texts on which the three essays of the first examination have to be writ ten are taken invariably from the "Four Books," and on this occasion were as

follows :--1st.—Tsz Kung said :—Suppose the case of a ruler conferring extensive benefits upon the people, and able to essist all. 2nd, -This rule (of conferring honours on three generations of aucestors) was ex-

tended to the princes, great officers, scholars and people. 3rd.—To hold a middle course without deviation is as bad as holding to an ex-

Subject for poem :-"The azure precipice was half concealed in a mass of rolling clouds." The poem was to be in pentameter verse, and eight of the sixteen lines were to rhyme with the last word of the text; the examiners furnishing about fifty or more rhyming words

to choose from. The average length of each essay is about 500 words, and the greatest amount of care is bestowed on the first, which curiously enough is on exactly the same text as that given at Peking this year (see N.-C. Herald

of 7th October, p. 377.) The students are in the Hall from the Should'st thou be thus, I pray thee have a 8th to the 10th day, shut up in their small cells four feet by three, not so large or comfortable even as Kirke White's

"Closet just six feet by four, With white-washed walls and plaster

So noble, large, 'tis scarcely able To admit a single chair and table." The Chinaman's study cannot boast "A window vainly stuffed about

To keep November's breezes out," for it is exposed to the full force of wind and rain, being only one of a long line of brick stalls, open in front, and covered with a slightly projecting tiled roof.

But like their brother poet of the West, these aspirents to fame would doubtless sing-No dungeon's well, no cell confined,

Can cramp the energies of mind." And so, under the most unfavourable circumstances, ten thousand sons of a rhyming "Pursue their studies con amore,

And wanton with the muse of glory." They enter the Hall again on the 11th, and this time have five more Essays to write on texts selected from the Five Classics. These were as follows :-1st.—Of suspended bodies none can ex-

ceed in brightness the sun and moon. 2nd.—The articles of tribute from this province in the time of Yu, (B.C. 2286) were Ch'un wood, yew trees, cedars, grindstones, whetstones, arrow-headed stones, and chnabar. Also wood of the Kwiin, and the exhibition of every variety of article Lu, and Hu trees.

THE CHINA MAIL.

build-our houses. 4th.—The Marquis of Ch'l, the Duke of Sung, the Marquis of Ch'in, the Marquis of Wei, and the Earl of Ch'ing had a meeting | keepers against harbouring bad characters, at Küen. Imperial drum was placed on feet; during

Hall on the 14th day of the 8th month, and

So little has scholarship to do in the have given to them a long array of questions public estimation with a man's attaining in five topics selected at the discretion of his degree, that it is put down last among | the Examiners. The generally embrace, as on this occasion-

1st.—A critical examination of various First, says the oracle, luck; second, readings of the text of the Five Classics, destiny, or an auspicious horoscope; third, with the appended remark that the present Feng suei, including the happy choice of a dynasty has paid much attention to the purity of the text of these books, and students should therefore acquaint themselves with the best readings.

2nd .- A long series of questions on disthemselves in the belief that it was not crepancies found in the best Histories of

> 3rd. -A discussion of the merits of various books of past dynasties on the subject of Agriculture, prefaced with the remark that "The Government of a country is founded npon its Agriculture, and the produce of the fie ds is the people's Heaven;" and concluded with the further remark, that as many of the competitors have been brought up in agricultural districts they will answer

4th.—A list of questions on the ancient geography of the province, and divergent statements in the old geographies of the

5th .- An examination into the authorship, date and value of various celebrated

collections of Essays. It will be seen from the above brief summary of topics that this part of the competition would necessitate a vast amount of most careful reading to enable the student to answer the questions correctly. This is the only part of a Chinaman's education which travels beyond the blind routine of the Four Books and Five Classics; and were a reforming educationalist to arise, be might here easily introduce a few questions on foreign languages, science and international law, without much disturbance of the present balance of classical studies. things are, this part of the examination is skipped by nearly every student, and is reckoned as having very little influence in deciding the fate of the previous days' ess ys. Nine-tenths of the men are in blisaful ignorance of most of the questions and hence the practice of carrying on cribs is universal. So great is the number of students that it is im, ossible even to make a pretence of searching them. Every man takes with him as many cribs as he has money to purchase, or room in his basket to carry. If his basket be full of writing materials, cooking utensils and provisions, he disdains not to stuff his stockings, the lining of his clothes, hat and shoes, and to fill his capacious sleeves with these aids to memory. Several men sitting in adjoining time in searching for the answers to particular questions, and when these are found in the cribs, each student copies from the book, only making a few verbal alterawith a view to hiding the plaglarism. or wrong; hence the popular saying about a man who is unable to answer, or wishes to evade a question: he balked it. showing further the vast number of failures under this heading on the part even of the best essayists, it is significant that whereas the Prize Essays on the Four Books and the poem are always printed, the Essays on the Five Classics are not so

last day's questions are seldom, if ever, published. Bribery is a thing not unknown on these occasions, though every precaution is taken both on the journey from Peking, and after their arrival at the provincial capital, to prevent the High Examiners having any communication with the outer world. They enter the city on the 1st day of the 8th month, and are escorted to their temporary residence by officials, who see that the doors are closed and sealed behind them. Here they are immured till the 6th day, when their formal entry into the Examination Hall is made the occasion of angrand procession, in which all the civic dignitaries of the city take part. The Imperial Examiners are the honoured guests of the day, and they are attended by the Viceroy, the Governor, the Provincial Treasurer, Taotais, and a host of minor officials chosen from the Magistrates of the province, who have already won the degree of M.A. or LL.D. Twelve of these form a sub-examining board to sift the Essays as they are first handed in, while the others superintend the collecting, sealing, stamping, transcribing, &c., &c. Every Essay is copied in red ink, and

invariably printed, while the answers to the

only the copies are seen by the examiners. The 21st of September witnessed one of those public pageants of which all Chinamen ere es proud es our forefathers were

of the Lord Mayor's show in less utilitarian The students were naturally anxious to ook upon the faces of the men who had themselves won the highest literary honours of the Empire, and who had been commissioned to preside over the present compettion; while the populace flocked in from all quarters to see the procession of mandarlns in gorgeous court costumes, riding through the streets in open chairs. There was the usual grand turn-out of ragamuffin lads, dressed in dirty green tunica, tinsel hats and peacock's feathers. Small regiments of other boys bearing flags and painted title boards, numbers of repulsive looking yamên runners, ridiculous trumpeters, lame gong-bearers, grave looking heroes in tall hats, riding on horseback and bearing strapped across their backs in yellow silk the seals and other in ignia of office; an array of fantastically carved batons, pewter glass-bejewelled censers, and deep flounced crimson umbrellas; and then came the foreign-armed troops gaudily attired, carrying their guns with bayonets fixed, marching at a most funereal pace, while not one burst of applause broke from the crowd, but a death-like stillness and silence prevailed as these great rulers of an abject people passed along.

The examinations bring not only students, but thousands of other strangers, to the city; so that the streets, teashops, and places of public resort present from morning to night the most bustling and animated appearance. There is an extraordinary display of new book stalls and book shops, likely to tempt a scholar, from paper, pencils 8rd -O my husbandmen, the harvest is and creekery, to essay-begs, matches and -" Atlas" in the World.

all gathered in, let us go to the town and | hand-stoves, turns the principal atrects.

into a crowded fair. Proclamations were issued, as usual,

warning gambling-house and opium-den 5th.—In the time of the Hia dynasty the of Confucius. And there was the old stereotyped edict from the Viceroy, calling on the students to behave courteously towards foreigners, and thus spread the fame of their good manuers to the regions The students for the third time enter the outside the Middle Kingdom. Foreigners, it was stated, had been warned, through their Consuls, not to come over from Hankow; but should any be found wandering about for recreation, the students were not to laugh at their outlandish appearance and dress. As a fact, foreigners who have been living in the city for years went out and in among these students every day without the slightest inconvenience. great change has undoubtedly come over the bearing of the literati towards foreigners in Wuchang during the last ten years, and from being regarded by Consuls and merchants in Hankow as a most dangerous beautiful, cities in the Empire.

27th Oct.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The New York correspondent of the Shanghai Courier writes, Sept. 24th, as fol-

The question of Chinese immigration has are almost severely English. The men may assumed a new phase, and there are pos- sometimes do in Rome as Rome does, but sibilities of a renewal of the discussion by the women never. They dress for church Congress. If the people of California can in Tunis as if they were in Manchester. have their way the subject will be forced | And these are only the outward signs of upon Congress at the opening of the session | their inward nationality. The divisions of in December. The San Francisco news. English society come out with the domestic papers have already begun the agitation. customs. Every collection of twenty Eng-They claim that the voice of the State in | lish families divides itself into aristocracy, the recent election was practically una- middle class, and lower orders. - The nimons against immigration. You will manager of the mine or plantation, the inremember that the various party tickets for dependent merchant or flourishing com-State officers were all headed with a decla- mission agent, and their families, form a ration against the Chinese. The fact that select soci ty which sets the fashion and the tickets thus inscribed were voted with- moves in its own circle. They give one out any disposition to erase the declaration, another dinner parties, and even balls, is pointed out as sufficient proof that the | The ladies call and take five o'clock tea, people of the State are determined to be and discuss the last fashions in the Queen. heard and heeded. There is nothing new The men subscribe for the Times, and in this. Everybody has understood for a largue political questions when not absorbed long time that an overwhelming majority in business; for their conversation is apt of the people of California is opposed to to smack somewhat too much of the shop. the Chinese remaining. The trouble is Their clerks and the families of the clerks that outside of the Pacific Coast States the form a middle class, modelling itself carepopular sentiment, if not positively favour- fully on the aristocracy. Under them, able to the Chinese, is at least indifferent | again, come "the lower orders," the workto the question, believing that it is a problem which the States themselves must solve without assistance from the National Government. A recent decision by the United States Circuit Court in Oregon has. however, made it clear that the States have no jurisdiction in the matter. The Legislature of Uregon passed a law prohibiting the employment of Chinese labor upon street improvements and public works. A firm of contractors undertook to disregard this law, and a suit was brought against them in the Circuit Court. The Court decided in favor of the contractors. cells will also combine their efforts to save citing the provisions of the Burlingame Treaty, which recognize the right of emigration and assure the Chinese that they shall have equal rights with other foreigners. From these provisions the Court declared, first, That the right to reside in limit, the operation of a treaty of the

United States. This decision renders null and void the amendments on Chinese labour in the newly adopted constitution of California, which declare that "no corporation now existing. or hereafter formed under the laws of this State, shall employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongoand that "no Chinese shall be employed on any State, county, municipal or other public work except in punishment for crime." The decision hits these provisions precisely, and throws the whole discussion back to the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, or upon Congress. Hence it is likely that the question may become an important issue in the next Presidential campaign, which opens in the spring of 880. That contest is likely to be so closely contested that the vote of California may decide it, and of course the party leaders will be eager to gain the goodwill

of California at any cost. In the meantime, there is talk of carrying the case to the Supreme Court for final decision, where the Californians claim they have reason to hope for a verdict in their favor. Their grounds for this faith are presented in the following paragraph from one of the San Francisco newspa-

"The three states or conditions prescribed under which Chinese may come to this country are-1, curiosity; 2, trade, and 3, permanent residency. These are distinctions which cannot be lost sight of in deciding the case. There can be no doubt that the Chinaman who seeks or accepts employment from a corporation or an individual to pave streets or boil potatoes is not here for curiosity, as it is commonly understood. Neither does he come under the head of trading. Digging ditches or ramming paving-stones is not usually designated trade. The average Chinaman must, therefore, come under the head of a permanent resident, if any. But it is a notorious fact that he does not contemplate permanent residence. He is not here with any such purpose in view. Instead of being an immigrant, he is a forager. He does not even leave his bones with us. If death should overtake him before he has accumulated the fortune upon which he was bent, his remains are forwarded to China. Defunct Chinamen have long been a large article of export. These facts are notorious. No one who has the right which experience confers to speak on the subject will deny them. With this examination of the premises, the decision, as a matter of simple logic, falls to the ground."

Way, I hear asked, did not Sir Garnet send home Major Marter with the official news of the capture of Cetewayo? The Major was the actual captor, though Lord Gifford was chief king hunter. I can only answer the question by reminding the querists that Sir Garnet J. Wolseley has a taste for noble envoys, and seldom sends the news of his triumphs by ordinary men as messengers. The Hon. Henry Wood, son of Lord Halifax, was the ambassador dictatiog his opinions to him and directing troops, it will save much sickness and dischosen to bring the news of the capture of Coomassie to England; and Sir Garnet only follows his own precedent in sending Lord Gifford to make known the capture of the for the benefit of their wives. What they hope soon to save the cost of the ship, as Zulu King; and Lord Gifford will of course. come in for his Royal interview at Balmoral or Windsor, and possibly for a decoration,

ENGLISH COLONIES AND · COLONISTS.

Some of the remarks of a writer in the Pall Mall on "English Colonies in Foreign and destroying the morals of the disciples Towns" apply to English Colonies as a

Necessity or hope leads numbers of every nation to go abroad in search of fortune. Necessity on the Continent generally comes in the shape of the conscription. It is curious effect of this great terror of our neighbours' lives that it is leading to the "fusion of the peoples," and so in a left handed way hastening on the universal Republic which (some day) is to give us everlasting peace. These great nations, with their military laws of ever-increasing severity, are, so to speak, peopling one literature. another's border towns; a regular exedus taking place on the approach of the fatal season. We are free from fears of the conscription, but we are more easily led abroad by hope of gain. We make railways and we open mines, we cultivate esparto and place to enter, Wu-chang is now one of the rice, in Africa and in Spain. All this remost peaceable, as it is elso one of the most | quires looking after, and a little English colony collects for the purpose. True to the national character, they try to plant their country abroad as well as themselves. They get English newspapers; they buy a collection of books from Mudie, and start a circulating library. They smuggle out their very groceries from the Civil Service Stores. Their houses, dinners, and dresses men and hangers on of the colony. These hangers-on are one of the most curious features of the society they live by Wherever a number of moneyed Englishmen, whether workers, idlers, or in-

valids, is gathered to ether abroad, they

own nation. A floating population of

up mysteriously, and go from one countryman to another with plausible stories as bait to draw money. Sometimes they are the widows and daughters of Englishmen, dead abroad, in need of temporary relief; or they are clerks or wirkmen on their way to or from home; also in need of a little temporary relief: this once obtained they disappear. Now and then a stringer turns, up over whose past hangs a cloud, but who is a foreign country implies the right to labor | obviously in no want of money. He settles chow, and Han-yang, the more distant Failing that, they make a guess at the for a living; and second, That a State has down, opens a business, and in time proanswer, and care not whether it be right no power to interfere with, or in any way duces a wife and family. The original inhabitants fight a little shy of him; and their reluctance to make his acquaintance is at last justified by the discovery that this is the Mr Jones whose sudden disappearance from Mudbury with somebody else's cash-box lately caused such a scandal. This of course is a oad case; but the newcomer who is only suspected gradually settles into some sort of relations with the older residents. Men do business with him, if they do not invite him to their houses If he comes out penniless or falls into trouble he will probably be taken up sooper: for whatever a fellow-countryman's character may be he cannot be allowed to starve in a foreign land. The channel of reconciliation will probably be the British chaplairey. But the chapla ney is far more only thing the colonists have in common. or less divided by a multitude of little equabbles, in which every new comer is expected, under penalty of being sent to Coventry, to take a lively interest. When a colony is very small, it is not seldom consisted of two lieutenants not on speaking terms. Only when the number of English can they coutrive to establish a club: then the cliques are big enough to find pleasanter occupation than quarrelling. in this particular we present a great contrast to the Germans, who are daily struggle for business. Wherever twenty of that nation are thrown together abroad they start a "Germania," where German beer and newspapers are to be found, and a singing club is formed. They have a poorbox to help destitute follow-country-men, and they make open house at Christmas. Whenever the number rises above thirty course to those who belong to "the other lot." In their own houses they will smoke,

If it is large enough to have a chaplaincy lay his bones.

at all, it is large enough to be divided into

High and Low, and there will infallibly be

representatives of various divisions of the

hortus siccus of Dissent. There is the

zealous lady brought up in the strictest

Evangelicalism, and the equally zealous

lady who would seek heaven through

Ritualism. As they both subscribe, they

is quite willing to give an English service. is bold over him in terrorem. His tenure of office is seldom long.

However much the English may be divided among themselves, they never show inclination to fraternize with the natives of the country. They look upon the land. they sojourn in as a place in which to win a fortune to be spent at home. When prosperity does not come quickly enough to enable the first generation to return soon, the second may become less exclusive. But the result is not such as is likely to encourage English parents in bringing up their children abroad. The young ones frequently grow up like half-castes, possessed of the vices of both races For the most part they study the language in the billiard. room, and know its slang better than its

A STRANGE STORY.

A mysterious dinner party, given some short time ago by an elderly gentleman. whose name, has not transpired, in the Hotel Demuth at St. Petersburg, is des: cribed at considerable length in the columns of the Herald. One morning the elderly gentleman in question called upon Mr. Pintacher, the manager of the Demuth restaurant, and ordered a Juxurious repast for six, of which he himself made out the menu, selecting from the wine card the costliest vintages appropriate to each successive course, and indicating the exact degree of temperature at which he wished the respective clarets, burghundles; and champagnes to be served in their turns, He asked for an estimate of the dinner's cost, paid the amount of his bill in advance and requested that everything should be prepared for the entertainment of his guests at seven o'clock precisely the same evening. Punctually at that hour he entered the private room reserved for his banquet, and took his place at the head of the table, magnificently adorned with rare exotics and choice fruits. To the chief waiter's respectful inquiry, "whether he expected his friends to arrive soon, as the dinner was quite ready," he repli d. "They are all here! Let the soup be served forthwith!" By his express command the puzzled attendants then proceeded to help the absent guests to course after course, setting down full plates before the empty chairs, and pouring out precious wines into the groups of glasses stationed before each untenanted place. The elderly gentleman ate and drank copiously; now and anon clinking his glass against the masterless goblets rauged upon the table to his right and left. With the first round of champagne he arose and made a speech to his imaginary friends, from the tenor of which oration the waiters gathered that they had been engaged in at ending to perbecome a prey to parasites of their sonages long since defunct. When the elderly gentleman had concluded his reimpecunious adventurers, the double marks, he again went through the clinking of the more prosperous wanderers, they turn formality, drained the contents of his glass. and, turning to Mr Pintscher, chilled that amazed functionary's blood by the following ghastly statement: "To-day I celebrate my joyful meeting with my beloved relatives-my dead wife, daughter, and three sons, two of whom fell in the last campaign. Do not be afraid; I am not mad. It has done me a power of good to spend this lappy hour or so with my family. You may look for me again on this day twelvemonth.

> MARRI GE IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

In an interesting notice appearing in the ta'urday Review of a work published recently by Mr H. M. Robinson, entitled "The Great Fur Land, or Sketches of Life in the Hudson's Bay Territory," and published by Messrs Sampson, Low and Co. of London, we learn that the Hudson's Bay Company is very liberal to its servants. The clerks commence on small pay, only £20 a year, but they get board and lodging free, and are clothed at less than cost price from the Company's shops. Hence they soldom draw all of their salaries, and onwhat remains in the hands of the Company, compound interest is allowed so that it than the local refuge for the destitute soon accumulates, and when the time for Englishman, bonest or othe wice. It is the retirement comes the clerk who entered on such small pay finds he is a compara-The various orders of society hold aloof tively wealthy man. Those of them who from one another; generally they are more marry usually allow the Company's directors who have all along treated them so well, to select their partner for life, and in such cases character is regarded in the choice rather than deceptive beauty. One factor Mr Robinson mentions acknowledged like the mess of a certain gunbeat, which the Hudson's Bay Company's selection as follows:- "Received one wife in good condition. Hope she will prove good, though residents in a foreign town is very great she is certainly a very rum one to look at." This must surely have been in years gone by, for if marriages are still conducted by this means amongst the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company photography at any rate ought to be brought into play to becoming more formidable rivals in the give a man some idea of the features of the sclected one beforehand. Life in a Hud: son's fort is said to be simple and monotonous. But the climate though hard is healthy. Vegetables are seldom seen, and bread is distributed sparingly. But the table is well supplied with such forest dainties as buffalo hump and moose nose. News in the remote regions may take a they start a gymnasium. Now, we do year to come. But the Company's servants none of these things until our numbers are | s on train themselves to read one year for counted by the hundred. Englishmen will another, and the file of newspapers is carebe hospirable to one another, excepting of fully put away and read as its date one year after publication is reached. The great craving of the Hudson's Bay people is for drink, and play whist together; but to get | society and a visitor is apturously welthem to act as a body, except in Church | comed. Considering the enjoyment with which these denizens in the forest welcome matters is apparently an impossibility. And it must not be supposed that their any stranger from Europe going among them, it is somewhat melancholy to read union in that respect is of a very close that when free to retire to Europe on a nature. It is rather a cossation of mutual good income and to participate to the full hostilities, that they may the more conin European society, the servant of the yeniently assail the chaplain. This unlucky Hudson's Bay Company is usually satisfied man has need to possess in an eminent with a short visit, and flies in disgust back degree the art of being all things to all men. For no little England would be from civilization to the wilderness in whichcomplete without its religious divisions. he has passed his life, eventually there to

A LARGE vessel is to be built for the use of the Indian Government, which is to remain in Indian waters. It is to be like our large troopships, and will be of great value in any emergency. Its services will be required in the transport of regiments from consider a percentage of the chaplain their one part of the sea coast to another, and. due, and exercise the right of ownership by as it is made for the accommodation of his actions. If he be at al in earnest comfort which are inseparable from the about his duties he will offend the hus- packing of a large body of troops in a bands, who look upon him as chiefly there | small coasting steamer. The Government want him to do is to let them slone, and they will not have to employ private steamers take his part at a rubber now and then. to carry troops. India has had many disad. The Nonconformist missionary, who is vantages from the doing away with the there for the conversion of the pativos but Indian Navy.

Lets. Pap.

POSTAL BATES.

- Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world Detailed rules affecting the transmis_ sion of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, troble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated be-

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, al N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, with all Danish, Bermuds, Labuan, Netherlands, Portuguese and French, Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union .- The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route :-8 cents per ½ oz. Letters, B cents each. Post Cards, Registration, 8 cents. 2 cents each. Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz. 6 cents per 4 oz. Commercial Papers,

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:-

12 cents per \(\frac{1}{2} \) oz. Letters, 5 cents each. Post Cards, Registration, 8 cents. 4 cents each. Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz. Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.B.):-

	Via San Vi Francisco.	a S.Hampto r Marseilles	n Via Brindisi
Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None.	8	- 8
Newspapers,	4.	4	6
Books & Patte	rns, 6	6	8
Bolivia, Co	sta Rica gua (N.R.):-		Ecuador
Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patte	-	6	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.
Hawaiian K	ingdom :-	·	
Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None,	None.	None,

Newspapers, Books & Patterns, 6* W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay

Uruguay :-Letters, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, -Registration, to British & Union West Indies only, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji

Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension. Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers,

2; Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Local and Town Postage.	Letters.	Registration	Newspapers	Bks. & Pttn Fer 2 oz.	
Within any Town or Settle- ment, or between Hongkong,					
Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through	1				
kong, Macao, Ports of China				3	
and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Phi-					
Between the above by Con-	4	8	2	2	
tract Mail,	18	18	2	2	1

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows :---

1st. The publication must consist wholly: or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other parrent topics, with or without advertisenents.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at ntervals of not more than 31 days, and nust be printed on a sheet or sheets untitched.

must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case is must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, scaling, wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in-

spected. A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any Mails, communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, - may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, pestage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the

Government offices. When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, etc., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature. and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or simples of merchandiss. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be). or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only, -may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags closed, provided such closed bags are fansparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or num arrangements by means of which correspon-

ber, and the price of the articles, The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, yiz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

4.

3rd. The full title and date of publication of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, by British Packet, for one penny; or via scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of varicus kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford -complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters-except those to and through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mall is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being receivedfrom '10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents. "

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, cr the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each

batch must consist of at least ten. 4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorse-

2. The following cannot be transmitted Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &a, which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received. from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packéts shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong. and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence, Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make dence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the duties. usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, * Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Bostswain, or Carpenter,

Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:-

double letters are allowed. or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain. of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspond-French Packet will be sent via Naples, even | used. though marked via Marsellles.

correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, purchased. or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be

written thereon, Postmasters are not bound to give change, ment. PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but | nor are they authorised to demand change ; any parcel may be opened by direction of and when money is paid at a Post Office, the Postmaster Conoral. as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

> Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West, Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not re possible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or Settlements). jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending

of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as

follows :--

Books and Papers-to British Offic s, 5 lbs.; to the Centinent, &c , 4 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, de, Bos

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that. there is no such thing as Parcel Post Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having 1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No 2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS. -Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods ar, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting amai sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office wil in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, of Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in ence intended for the United Kingdom by either direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must no An impression appears to prevail that exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of a least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor

under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided :-

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope. 3. That application was made to the

Postmaster General of Hongkong im mediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost. 4. That the Postmaster General is satis-

fied that the loss occurred whilst the corres pondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishoresty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., Albion which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders on the United King dom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokobama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

3. - Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed. and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at | Clury the nearest issuing office. The application | Coldingham must be accompanied with the full amount | Colwyn (including commission) in cheque, postage Craiglands, s.s. stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a Crosshill little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the The registration of a packet makes its order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-

tures of the mails. 4.—No order must exceed £10, or in. Hattie E. Tapley 5 clude any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the dayt nd paid at the rate of the day when the

dvice arrived.

The commission is as follows:-Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2..... 18 cents. £5......36 ,, £7..... 54 ,,

Local Money Orders fincluding Straits

, 50......30 ,,

5.-Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. 6. - Names must be given in full (except) when there is more than one Christian Ekkehard.

through a Bank, and may afterwards be Familien Register. specially crossed to any Bank. 7 .- No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission.

should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions. 8 .- If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the Middelfort Avis. order is once paid no further claim can be

entertained. 9. -- No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied

+ Local Orders on Shanghal are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, November 14, 1879.

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		L ''	Manager Brown Annual Land	2
1	Atack, Mypan 1	regd	Marshall, Mrs	1
9.			Robert J	Fug21.
	Azavedo, João R. de		McDuer, Mrs McFarlane, W.,	
			. Engineer	1 1
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d	Beaton, J.	. 3		.1 .1
f	Bernard, Emil		Mokey, W. H.	1
6	Beukmann, Carl Biffi, Sigr. F.		Moran, B.	1-
B	Bourbon, Chas.		Moreno, C.	î 4
y	Braithwaite, Capt.		Murphy, P.	18
8	Bratsberg, Oluf C.	3	Nicholson,	1
-	Browne, Capt.		Alex (seaman)	100
	A. B.		Nicolas, SorDiego	1
1	Cararo, Sig. E.	l card	Nicolle, Percy A. Nicleen, F. C.	1
à	Carlson, C.	i amu	O'Brien, Timothy	ī. I
0	Caston, James	1	Pattisan, Mrs H.	1
1	Ching (Seaman)	1 .	Percy, Wm. Jas.	1
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n	Davis, G.	1 .	Quong Ying Woh	1 rege
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y	Er-Gee-Lee, Rev. Ettridge, Frank		Rummelhagen Sam Yik	1
t	Fernandes, David	î	Shang Waa Chon	gl rege
0	Frank, Mr	1	Sherwood, Mr	1
-	Frannusich, G.	1	Shin Lim	1
.	Goyer, Max	1	Sillifant, E.	I
е	Gi Goum Gnadinger, \	L	Sing Get Smith, W. Farra	å ·
e	Franzisca	1	Sonenblick, J. M.	.2
0	Goss, C. W.	1	Songa, A. M. P.	ī
r	Grossberger& Co.	2 regd	Spence, W.	
8	Haas, Alexander	1	Donald	
8	Habel, Fean	19	Stanford, B. R.	9 pkg
1	Hair, John Hanes,A.(seaman	, ,	Stone, E. Stringer, H.	
		1	Suce Long & Co	. î reg
٩	Haworth, J.	1	Sutton, W.	1
e	Hee Heng	1	Tause, Miss N. S	.1
n		1	Telowitz, T.	1
e	J. K.	1	Thistedt, T.	1
1	Jager & Co. Jenkins, John	î	Thorse, M. M. Tong Yiang	1 Teg
	Johnson, J. J.			di
е	Kong Woh Sing	1 regd	Vernon, H.,	1
3-	Knipers, T. H.	1	(Opera Co.)	1
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B-	Detail	200	for Postoge	400

Detained for Postage.

1 letter 20 cents to pay. Sor. D. Chile

Rámos,, Annibal

For Merchant Ships. Lets. Pap.

Lets. Pap Italia, s.s. Jan Niclason Jules Dufaure Kim Yong Tye Anna Sophia Lancashire Witchl Annie Weston Lena Borbon B. v. Middleburg Lote Loter Mad Cap Bathlor Belloner Monte Ross Belted Will 1 Moses B. Tower 1 Nettie Merryman 2 Benjamin Ayman 1 Bua Caao Norman 1 regd. N. Boynton 1 regd. Candace N. Pendelton Orinoco Charity Patterdale, s.s. Cholos Clan Alpine Pegasus, s.s. Pendragon Petrel, s.s. Pompero Prima Donna Prosperity Rifleman Romulus, s.s. 8&1 rg. Rover of the Seas 9 Edward Barrow 2 Sir Lancelot Fiery Cross Star of China Staut Gandsborough Sunbeam, s.s. Syria, s.s. Glandinorwig Three Brothers Tong Ting, s.s. 1 Golwyn Undaunted Hattie N. Bangs 1 Unding. Vanguard Wero Henry A. Paul

For H. M. Ships, &c.

Lets. Pap Foxhound

Wing-Soey-Shing2

Woollahra

Yorktown

Books, etc. without Covers. Aligenianes Journal. Army and Navy Gazette.

Continent. Ctpekoza (Russian). Durant & Co.'s Public Sale. name) but the name of the Payee need not English Independent.

Hermine

Hopewell

Howden

be given if the order be crossed (as cheques Epoca. are crossed). It can then be paid only Evens Sons & Co.'s Price Current.

Gacetta de Madrid. In case of loss of an order, necessity for Geornale Per Tutti.

stopping payment, or the like, application Herman Aarons (Cards). Hexamedon. Highlander. Jeune Republique. Lucknow Times. Marine Verordnungs Blatt.

National Zeitung. People's Friend. Plans (from C. Heckmann) Berlin. Provincia di Prescia.

Register der Abbeldungen. Russian Fashion Paper. Sample of Cotton. Verzameling. Weekly Bulletin.

Weekly Dispatch,

Werchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour. Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloong shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked t., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

_	Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Captain.	Flag o Rig		Tons.	Date o	-	Consignees or Agents.	Destination,	Remarks.
							•		2		1
Δ	Steamers drla	2 h	Seaton	Brit.	str.	780	Nov.	11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	ou* 1 1	7 1
A	mazone	ō c	Lormier	Fch.	str.	2102	Nov.	14	Messageries Maritimes		To-day
Δ.	moy	4 c	Drewes	Brit.	etr.	814	Nov.	14	Slemasen & Co.	0	To-day
Ā	.Va	5 c	Rolland	Fch.	atr.	2183	Nov.	11	Messageries Maritimes		To-day
R	enledi	4 c	Ross	Brit.	atr.	1000	Nov.	14	Adamson, Bell & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
B	ombay	4 k	L. CORD	Brit.	str.	749	Feb.	12	Kwok Acheong		
C	onquest	ñ h	Elphick	Brit.	str.	318	Nov.	15	E-Shun	Hoihow & Haiphong	_
W	muy.	Б с	Blanco	Span.	str.	222	Nov.	13	Remedios & Co.		To-day
17	ame	6 b	Stonani	Brit.	str.	117	*****		H.K. & W'poa Dock Co.		Tug Plying
G	orm		Möller	Dan.	str.	750	Nov.	11	siemssen & Co.	C	Ab'deen Dock
K	iungchow	2 h	LOVA	Brit.	str.	159	Nov.	11	Kwok Acheong		To-morrow
K	wangtung	5 h	Abhott	Brit.	str.		Nov.	14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		18th, daylight
M	Ie-li		Maradon	Chi.	atr.		Nov.	6	C. M. S. N. Co.		Sands' Slip
N	liigata Maru	4 0	Walker	Janan.		1096		9	Witsu Bishi M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	Co-day
77	lorna	2 0	Love	Brit.	str.		May		Kwok Acheong	***************************************	Cos'tan Dock
7	laf	8 0	Androsen	Dan	str.		Nov.	14	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
TO	tajanattianuhar	2 1	Honkins	Reik	str.		Nov.	10	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	18th,daylight
12	cindia	2 1	Windham	Reit	ote	1494	Nov	10	Siemasen & Co.		
2	Cindla	Q 1.	Unrdon	Amon	-4-	40	Mar	241	China Traders' Lusurance Co.		19. 3.
D	ea Gull	E L	Hoton	Reit	ate	2141	Nov.	- 11	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S.bore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
2	uez	0 1	Reares	Reit	ate i	1029	Nov.	()	P. & O. S. N. Co.	токолящя	TO CROTT DOCK
2	anais	E -	Marcella	Hoh.	atr	1500	Nov.	$\cdot 12$	Messageries Maritimes		To-day
7	anais enice	5 1	Rhode	Brit	str.	1271	Nov.	1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
***	ottung	91	McDougell	Ruit.	str.	386	Nov.	12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	at daylight
1	ottung	4 4	archought	DELV.	BOL	000					
	-	1		}	4				,	5	
	Sailing Vessels	4	Rich	Cine	bg.	250	Oct	22	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
2	Alida	4	Diet.	DL	ng.	000	Ang	31	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	· ·
. P	lva	4	log_	Cor.	sh.		Nov	11	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
ः <u>ह</u>	August	4	1018	GGF.	bg.		Oct	6	Captain	Portland	,
F	Bolle of Oregon	4 5	Merriman	Amer.	oqe.	•	Oct.	20	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
1	Bonita	4 1	Stear	Ger, or	m. 80.		Nor	20	Carlowitz & Co.	* *	
i i	Brennero	3 0	Buggoino	. LUBL.	prie.		Oct	16	Chinese	,	
9	Canton	Z	Khudson	21900	sh.	0.11	Sent	21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	Cos'tan Dock
9	Chateaubriand	1:::	Leroy	P COL	bqe.		Tole	91	Adamson, Bell & Co.	***************************************	For Sale
r: €	Chocola	17 1	Kennett	Brit.	bqe.	004	Nov	0	Wieler & Co.		
I	Elizabeth Childs	. 3	Lindbergh	Brit.	bqe.	000	Nov.	110	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	1 4 4 4	100
]	Ella Beatrice	. Z I	Thompson	Brit.	pde.	4000		-	Vogel & Co.	New York	7.
_]	Emerald Isle	4 4	Staples	. lmer.	gh.	No. 24 45	Oct.	10	Arahold, Karberg & Co.	3-7	
_]	Endymion	-7	e Richardson	Brit.	sh.	2000	Cot	19	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	
1	Ernest	4 1	Herve	Ben.	bge.		Nor	10	Vogel & Co.	London	,
1	Flensborg	14	Acobsen	Dan.	pqo,		Oat	19	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
]	Floral Star	14	B Davison	Brit.	m.BC.		No.	10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
J	Florence Nightingale	4	concintyre	Brit.	pqe.	4 h he	Cant.	91	Vogel & Co.	New York	Cos'tan Docl
1	Glamorganshire	1:0	Augear	. Brie,	bqe.	010	Sept.	3.1	Vogel & Co.	Bamburg	Cleared
-	Hans	3	k Le Moult	Ger.	pde.		Oct.	00	Vogel & Co.		1/3
	Hazel Bolme	. 3	K Millican	. Bric.	pqe.		Luna	10	Vogel & Co.	4 4	
	Highlander	1	k Hutchinson	Amer	. BD		Non	1.0	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
:	Ingeburg	. 4	k Hansen	. Ger.	pqe	1 404	Mar.	13	Wieler & Co.		
	Iphigenia	. 2	cureen	Ger.	bqe		MOV.	11	Tan Keng Ho	-3-	
	Jules Dufaure	4	willigen	Brit.	pqe		Mug.	21	Chinese	4	
	Kvik	4	C Larson	IXOLA	. pqe		TABA.	9/	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
	Magellan	8	K Sternberg	Ger.	pqe	1	NT-	31	Vouel & Co		
1.	Mirlam	. 3	c Parker	Amer	, DGe		MOV.	1	Vogel & Co. B Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		7
	Oberon	3	c Schmidt	Ger.	pqe		M	9	2 Melchers & Co.		
	Palma	4	c Binge	Gor.	pqe		TAOA.	J.	Contoute & Co	Quinhon	
	Paul Marie	4	B Gaillard	Fch.	pde	-			Carlowitz & Co.	London	
	Queen of India	4	o Cary	Brit.	pqe		Oct.		i Vogel & Co.	ыонаон	1
•	Rapid	2	h Steinburg	Siam.	. bge	429	Nov.		2 Chinese	· [
,	Southern Cross	7	h Gibbs	Amer	. sh	. 1129	Oct.	1	Diviningum,		
	Snorton	- 18	klVincent	Amar	. sch	.1 51	IAUG.	- 4	Tiv. D. Day		1
	Sumatra	3	k Clough	Amer	ab.	1090	Sept	•	2 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	1
a. alt	Tai Lee	1	k Stehr	Ger.	pqe	200	OGE		8 Siemssen & Co.		41. 9
	Ta Lee	2	k Hananan	Gor.	ppq		Nov		4 E-Tye Hong		,
	Three Brothers	2	n Khalcke	Brit,	pge	1000	LAON	1	A Douglas Lapsaile & Co.	. **	
	Twilight	3	k Watland	Amei	r. ab	T305	Sept	· : 4	4 Douglas Lapraik & Co. 4 Abdoolally Ebrahim		1 1
	Zephyr	2	c Cornford	Brit.	bqe	396	CLOA	1	a chronara Tantaning		
	, T			*				-			4
	WHAMPOA			D 11		100	10-4		Amhold Kashasa Is Co	London	- £
	Davina		Scott	Brit.	bqe		Oct.		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	HOMOON .	
	Ebanezer		Milne	Bri.k	Ktin	317			1 Melchers & Co.	London	
	Jessie McDonald	**	Stott	Bri, l	ektin			•	6 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	- MOMENT	
J. Y.	Malvina		Kluge	Ger.	pde	1 4000			2 Wieler & Co.	Hamburg	
	Mangerton		Thompson	Brit.	bqe	1 00	Nov	_	2 Carlowitz & Co.	Australian Ports	4
	Normanby		Green	Brit.	at	r. 66	Nov	. 1	3 3ibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian 1 orto	
				** ·						A 1.00 A 10 A 10 A 10 A 10 A 10 A 10 A 1	(A)
	CANTON	1							10 Ciamon & Ca	Shanghai	3.4
			Ackermann	Ger.	st	r. 1 64	NOV		13 Siemssen & Co.		1
	China		Orr						15 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghat	- [

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	н. Р.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Foxhound Li Tai Meeanee Peng-chou-hai Sheldrake Sun-kee Vencedora Victor Emanuel Vigilant	7 h 6 k K. D. 6 h K. D. K. D. 5 k	British Annamese British Chinese British Chinese Spanish British British	gunboat man-of-war military hospital revenue cruiser gunboat gunboat nian-of-war Commodore's flag-ship despatch vessel	455 2060 2591 600 455 180 3087 835	4 4 5 20 2:	120 60 60 250	Oct. 12 June 10 Nov. 8 Nov. 3 June 23 Aug. 5	Wm. H. G. Nowell Yuen C. H. Palmer Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges J. H. Wade Francisco Alararo Commodore Smith William M. Annesley

	*				
HONGKONG,	MACAO	AND	CANTON	RIVER	
1 100	STEA				

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name	No. of the second	3	STEAMERS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		YY	ALLIN	, 0/0+	
Kiu Kiang 617 Hoyland H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Ching-po 180 6 60 Chun Ti Hu Sir J. Jeejeebhoy 184 140 184 140 Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong Li-she 80 4 20 Read Tung Ting 314 Degen Lefavour H., C. & M. S. N. Co. H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Quang-on 120 4 40 Li Ping Tye White Cloud 180 5 60 J. H. Wade Yotzal 180 6 60 J. B. Murray Tching-tsing 180 6 60 Bessard	Ichang	700	Captain. Ogston	Owners. Butterfield and Swire	An-lan Chen-jul Chen-to	Tons221 .80 .221	Guns. 7	70 20 70	J. Godsil A. Walker Stewart
	Kiu Kiang Powan Sir J. Jeejeebhoy Spark Tung Ting White Cloud	Shan Kiang In Leejeebhoy Ting Oloud Shan 457 Cary Hoyland Benning 184 140 314 Degen Lefavour	Hoyland Benning, A. Degen Lefavour	H., C. & M. Sboat Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. C. M. S. N. Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong	Ching-po Chun-tung Li-she Peng-chou-hal Quang-on Shen-chi Sui-tsing Tching-tsing	180 150 80 600 120 180 160 180	6 2 4 4 4 5 4 6	60 40 20 120 40 60 60	Chun Ti Hu Read C. H. Palmer Li Ping Tye J. H. Wade J. B. Murray Bessard

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Nov. 7, 1879. MBROHANT STEAMERS. British *Amoy French British *Ava Blengloe *China German British Chefoo *Chinkiang British Chinese British British French Chin-tung Crumder Oyphrenes Djemnah Fatchoy British Danish for Wladivostock Grand Due Constantin Chinese Hae-san Chiuese Hae-ting Hankow

MERCHANT STRAMERS. Hideyoshi Maru H. C. Orsted Japanese Danish Chinese Awai-yuen Kashgar Kiang-ching Kiang-piau Kiang-ping British Chinese Chinese Chinese Chinese Chinese British British for London, &c. Chinese Kiang-tung Orissa Paokong Stentor Tahyew Taku Tientsin Tokio Maru British . British Japanese British Waha Yung-ching Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS,

German barque
ps British barque
Isles British barque
British barque
British brig
British barque
For New York Hermann Joyce Phillips Lord of the Isles Oscar Vidal Pelham Satauma Serapia Siamese barque Slamese brig British schooner Slam Starlight Willie WEN-OF-WAR.
U. S. corvette Ashuelot German gunboat French corvette Cyclop Kerguelen H. M. gunboat
German corvette
H. M. gunboat
H. M. corvette
U. S. corvette
U. S. gunboat Lily Luise Magple Modeste Monocacy Palos Richmond Wolf

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES: Corrected to Saturday, November 15th, 1879. At 1070 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

١	At 1070 Cash per	Dollar Mexic	can.	Duament of an article
ı	Z/(g)	PRIOR.	Chinese Names,	Prawns,
١	Cas	h. Cash.	动命	Ray,
	Butcher Meat.	×		Rock Flah,
	Bacon, English, lb.	350 300	來路烟猪肉	Roach,
1	, Ame. Sugar cured ,,	225 200	花旗烟猪肉	Salmon, Salt
	Foodbow	200 170	福州烟猪肉	Shark young,
	Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒	Salmor, Cant
	Beef Corned, catty	140 130	鹹牛肉	Salt Fish,
	, Roast,	150 140	燒牛肉	Skate,
-	Comm	90 80	湯內	Shrimps,
١	Stonle	150 140	牛肉耙	Snapper, Soles, Fresh
-	Bullooks' Brains, per set		牛腦	
	Main and fromb andh	300 270	牛脚	Tench,
	corned	300 270	鹹牛脷	Turbot
ļ	Head,	750 700	牛頭	Turtles, small
	Heart.	130 120	牛心	Whiting,
	Humn Salt , catty	130 120	牛肩	4 ming,
	Woot sach	60 45	牛叫	
k	Kidness	60 50	牛腰	Aleurites, .
ht	mell	100 90	牛尾	Apples Calif
.*	Titray catty	80 70	牛肝	Bananas, fra
ok	Twing (understand), cat		牛肚	Chestnuts, I
ht		600 500	牛仔頭脚	Carrambola,
3	Hams, American, . 1b.	300 270	花旗火腿	Citron, Gree
1	Chinese	200 180	金華火腿	Cocoanuts
ck	77 . 11.1	320 300	來路火腿	9.56
	Mutton Chop,	180 160	羊牌骨	
•	Tan	180 160	羊肶	Dates,
	Clllan	140 120	羊手	Figs, Dried,
	Pigs' Chitlings, catty	70 60	猪臟	Grapes, Sha
	Feet,	100 90	猪脚	Lichees, Dri
	, Fry,	110 100	猪雞	Loong Ngar
	, Head,	90 80		Olives,
ck		60 50	猪心	
	, Kidneyr,	100 90	猪腰·	Oranges, Ca
	Liver, lb.	-120 110	猪肝	" St
•	Pork, Chop, catty	160 150	猪牌骨	" Cool
	, Corned, ,,	150 140	鹹猪肉	Pear., Nan
4	Tan	160 150	猪跳	,, Tien
ocl	Fot on Yand	110 100	wild talk	Persimons,
	Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450 400	AA TZ Him	Dina applica
	Don't seeh	50 , 40	A4 .V.	Pine-apples Plantains,
	Kildmona	70 60	AC UNIT	Plantaine,
	Titues 15	140 133	SETT	, p
-	Sucking Pigs, each	\$2. \$1.25	414.17	Pomegrana
ý	Suet, Beef, lb.	120 110	Al-/Al- Sala	Prunes, Dr
4	70.71	110 100	44. 24. 14.	Pumelo, F
	At the second se	130 120	H-4次	13 A
B	771	140 130	11. 17 34	,, ·A
5	Veat,	120 200		Raisins, M
	Foultry.		生日	Sugar Con Tamarinda
	Capona, estig	200 180	鐵鷄	
	Doves, each	100 90		Walnuts,
	Ducks, catty	110 100		
	Eggs, Hen dos.	100 90	MINE TAXA	Artichoke
	Fowls, catty	160 150		Asparagus
	Geese, ,,	120 110		Bamboo 8
	Partridges, each	800 278		Beans, apr
	Pheasants, Shanghai, . pair	\$1 900		, br
	Pigeone, each	301 13		,, Fc
	Quail,	90 80	and the state of	,, La
	Rabbits, live, Canton,	700 600	A . A . PL makes	Beet Roo
	Rabbits, live, Callon doz.	-		Brassica,
				Brinjals,
	-	220 200	and the same of th	Cabbage,
	Teal, cock, catty	*	100 E	
		350 300	m Missellate	
	Woodcock, Shanghal, each	500 45		Carrots, 1
			T.141H 14	Oalery, O
98	Fish.		海鮮	Chilles, I
ų C	Bombay Ducks, perhund	dred 200 18		V 3 359
	TOOMEDRA TARONE . Not from		Character of the Control	11

* **	Fig	sh.			光 键
Bombay Ducks,	:	per hundre	1 200	180	肚魚乾
Bream,		. catty	80	70	鲫魚
Oarp,		• 11	100	90	鯉魚
Oatfish,			50	40	赤魚
Codfish, Salt,		64	160		鹹嫩魚
Crabs,		. 27	110	60	魁
110	••	200	100	90	黑角
Cuttle Fish, Dace,		11)	- 80	70	香尾鱍
	•	* 4	60	50	跌倒沙
Dog Fish, .		* 39	60	50	海鰻
Kels, Congor Fresh wat		. "	100	90	※ 水錐
" Fresh wat	O.L.	. 17	110		白鱔
**	•	* "33	100	90	黄鱔
y, Yellow	•	1 11 ,	80		剝皮洋
File Fish,	•	. 10	150	120	大鮮魚
Fresh Fish, Las		. ,,,	80	70	鮮魚仔
,, Sm	AIL		110	100	田鷄
Frogs,	1	"		120.	石班魚
Garoupa,			110	100	白蛤魚
Gudgeon, .	1	70 m	110	100	紅角
Gurnard,		* **	. 100	90	黄花
Haddock,	, A	,		4	黄澤
Herrings, fresh	A	·))	80 140	70	與件
King Crab, .		. each	100	00	無
Labrus,		calty	90	80	花軟唇 生魚
Live Fish, .		, catty	120	110	
Lobsters,	•	• 11	120	110	龍蝦
Mullet,		1 11	70	60	磨焦
Oysters, Sunor		• 11	120	110	新安縣內

80 70

Pomíret, White catt	y 110 100	白鰡
Pomfret, Black	100 90	料館
Prawns,	80 70	明蝦
Ray	80 70	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	100 90	石狗么
Roach.	100 90	露魚
Salmon, Salt water, . ,,	120 110	馬友角
Shark young, ,,	60 - 50	當魚
Salmor, Canton, ,,	110 100	騙魚
Salt Fish,	120 90	鹹魚
Skate,	60 50	鯆魚
Shrimps, ,,	60 50	蝦
Snapper,	90 80	立魚
Soles, Fresh	90 80	撻沙角
Tench,	100 90	鯢魚
-Turbot	150 140	左口戶
Turtles amall fresh water	each 200 16)	脚鱼

hiting, .		• 22	100	90	典縣
-	•			1	古
- v	Fr	its.	. 5		未、
eurites, .		catty	60	50	石栗
pples Califo	rnia,	• . 17	150	120	舊金山
manas, fragr	ant, Ca	anton,	25	20	省城看
nestnuts, Ne	w, .	• `11	100	80	風栗
arrambola,	•	• 1)	80	60	楊桃
itron, Green	, .	. 11	100	60	香絲
coanuts .	•	dore .	50		椰子
urranis, .	10.7	. bottle	400	350	細葡萄
ates,		bottle	500	400	洋棗
igs, Daled,		box	750.		無花剪
rapes, Shan	ghal.	. catty	200	100	上海机
amons, Chi		. 51	50	40	檸檬
dohees, Drie	2 * 1	• 10	200	150	荔枝的
1		,		^	7

tes, bottle	500 400	洋 策
gs, Dried, box	750. —	無花菓乾
rapes, Shanghai, . catty	200 100	上海提子
mons, China, ,,	50 40	檸檬
chees, Dried,	200 150	荔枝乾
oong Ngan, Dried, . ,,	800 250	雜眼的
lives,	50 40	白欖
ranges, Canton, New, "	40 30	省城橙
Sweet, ,,	80 70	新會甜橙
" Coolie Mandarin "	35 30	柑
ear., Nankin,	60 50	南京梨
. Tientsin,	120 100	天津雪梨
ersimons,	40 —	紅柿
Small ,	50 40	鷄心柿
ine-apples,	60 50	本地波羅
lantains, common . ,,	20 —	大種
Fragrant,	35 30	沙香蕉
Comegranates, Canton, each	60 50	省城石榴
runes, Dried, . bottle	300 250	剪梅
Pumelo, Flat, each	60 50	斗榊
	60 50	桑蘇柚
	50 40	夏門柚
Roisins, Muscatel bottle	630 500	珠提乾
	25 20	辞
	60 50	殿王
	100 —	松子
Walnuts, ,,	100 —	11 11
Vegetables.		采疏
Artichokes Shanghai, catty	80 70	14

rtichokes, Shanghai, catty	80	70	了冶 竹
isparagus, , tin	450	400	龍鬚某
Samboo Shoots, catty	90	80	竹笋
Beans, sprout, ,,	20	15	芽菜
, broad, ,	40	30	面豆
, Fch. new, Macao, ,,	120	100	奥門新出邊
" Long, Dolichos, "	70	60	豆角
Beet Root, Japan, . each	50	40	日本紅菜
Brassica, catty	20	15	白菜
Brinjals, ,,	30	20	紅茄
Cabbage, Canton, White	30	-	黄牙白茶
Shanghai,	120	60	上海椰菜
Turnip, S'hai, each	30	20	上海芥鼠
Carrots, English, . bunch	80	70	來路金筍
Oslery, Ohinese, catty	60	50	本地芹菜
Chilles, Dried,	110	100	辣椒乾
Freah,	50	40	新鮮花椒
Oucumbers,	. 80	25	黄瓜
Ourry Stuff, English,,	60	50	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	85	30	矮瓜
Ginger, old,	40	30	a
, young,,	30	25	新子萬
Gourd, snake	70	60	経 瓜
Green Sprouts	25	20	芥蘭菜
Green Peas, young	120	110	荷蘭豆
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	200		大羅蔔
Trans minimum protein Protein 11			一下世 田村

fint, bunch	10 -	薄荷。	
kras, catty	70 60	毛茄	
Inlone, Bombay . ,,	60 50	洋葱頭	
, Green , , ,	25 20	生葱	
Paraley, Chinese	60 50	芫荽	
, English, bunch	10 —	洋芫荽	
Parenips, Japan, catty	120 110	日本白金	
Potatoes, Japanese, . ,,	85 80	日本署任	
" California, ",	50 40	金山薯仔	
" Macao, New, "	50 45	澳門署仔	
, Sweet, . ,,	10 —	掛薯	
Purslane, ,,	20	猪仔菜	
Radiahes, White, ,,	80 —	白蘿蔔仔	
,, Red, English, dozen	80 —	紅蘿蔔仔	
Scallions, catty	25 20	並來	
Sesamum, , , , , , , ,	70 60	白芝蘇	
Spinage,	40 -	故荣	
	DIEV t	adas of Markets	

Lettuce, Chinese

Scallions,

Sesamum

Spinage,

English

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets. Printed and published by Guo, MURRAY BAIR, at the Ch. Med Office, No. 2, Wynchem Street, Hongkong,

120 110 British Pike, . Benclutha American barque U. B. frigate Lme Heicheong 80 Plaice, German gunbeat British barque thee left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

Parrot Fish,

Perch.